



Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-88-126

Thursday

30 June 1988

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CONTENTS

30 June 1988

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Seven Red Army Terrorists Remain in DPRK	1
DSP's Ouchi Welcomes Takeshita Tax Reform	1
JSP Threatens Diet Boycott Over Tax Reform	1
Poll Shows Drop in Support for Cabinet	1
Bank Governor on Stabilized Dollar Value	2
Nakasone Reportedly Plans Moscow Visit	2
Soviet Salmon-Breeding Joint Venture Planned	3
Soviet Communist Party Delegation To Visit	3
Senegal President Arrives in Tokyo	3
Received by Emperor	4
Exchanges Development Loan Notes	4
Meets With Takeshita	4
Health Minister Leaves for London, Paris	5

Mongolia

Kim Il-song Continues Visit in Ulaanbaatar	5
Kim Awarded Supreme Order [KCNA]	5
Delegation Members Tour Ulaanbaatar [KCNA]	6
Batmonh Hosts Grand Banquet [KCNA]	6
Batmonh Speaks at Banquet [KCNA]	7
Kim Il-song Addresses Banquet [Pyongyang]	8
Batmonh Visits With Kim Il-song [KCNA]	9

North Korea

'Aerial Espionage' by U.S. SR-71 Denounced	9
South Said Using Olympic Security as Pretext	10
No Tae-u Deception on 'Declaration' Charged	10
Papers Comment on Anticommunist 'Frenzy'	11
Gus Hall Calls Talks With WPK 'Meaningful'	12
Zambian Official Interviewed Before Leaving	12
Joint Communiqué With Burkino Faso Issued	12
Support for North-South Joint Talks Voiced	13
Tanzanian Speaker Supports Talks	13
Libya Supports Talks	13
Swiss Official Sends Letter to Kim Yong-nam	13
Yi Kun-mo Sends Congratulations to Do Muoi	13
Yi Kun-mo Receives New Hungarian Envoy	13
Delegation Arrivals, Departures Reported	13
Foreign Delegation Arrivals Reported	14
More on VNS Discussion of Olympic Cohosting	14
Coinparison of Banquet for U.S. CP Leader	16

South Korea

Kim Yong-sam Willing To Visit Pyongyang	16
No Tae-u Makes Statement at Council Meeting [THE KOREA HERALD 30 Jun]	16
Opposition Seeks Release of Remaining Prisoners	19
President No Tae-u Selects New Chief Justice	19

PPD Drafts Revision to National Security Law	/THE KOREA HERALD 29 Jun/	20
Opposition Parties Select 33 Laws for Revision	/THE KOREA HERALD 29 Jun/	20
Ad Hoc Panels To Start Sessions 2 July	/THE KOREA HERALD 29 Jun/	20
5-Year Term Sought for Student Activists	/THE KOREA HERALD 30 Jun/	21
North Alleged To Provide Money to Students	/THE KOREA HERALD 30 Jun/	21
U.S. Imposes Anti-Dumping Duties on TV's	/THE KOREA TIMES 30 Jun/	22
Cigarette Dumping Charged Against U.S. Firms		22
Student Group Joins Campaign		24
Cooperation With Thailand To Be Strengthened		24

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Cambodia

Vietnamese Troops Begin Withdrawal	.....	25
Hun Sen Holds News Conference	.....	25
Hun Sen Toasts Army Command	.....	28
Koy Buntha Visits Command	.....	29
Thousands Bid Farewell	.....	30
Koy Buntha at Farewell Ceremony	.....	30
SRV Commander Says Good-Bye	.....	31
State Council Awards 88 SRV Specialists	.....	31
Hun Sen Greets SRV's Do Muoi on Election	.....	32
Phnom Penh Meeting Marks KPRP Anniversary	.....	32
Sihanouk Pessimistic About 'Cocktail Party'	/KYODO/	33

Indonesia

Murdani Meets SRV Armed Forces Chief of Staff	.....	33
Interview With Alatas on Cambodia Issue	.....	33
Comments on Foreign Policy	.....	34
Suharto Meets Japanese Defense Official	.....	35
Trade Delegation Meets PRC Counterparts	.....	35
House Passes Bill on Regional Cooperation	.....	36

Laos

Phoumi Vongvichit Returns From GDR Visit	.....	36
Trade Union Federation Holds 10th Plenum	.....	36
Activities of Japanese Dietmen's Delegation	.....	36
Meets With Sisomphon Lovansai	.....	36
Received by Kaysone Phomvihan	.....	37
Sali Vongkhamsao Meets Asian Bank Official	.....	37
'Friendship' Medal Awarded to Hungarian Envoy	.....	37
Briefs:	.....	37
Soviet Delegation Meeting	.....	37

Philippines

University Head Prudente Ambushed in Manila	.....	38
3 Killed, Prudente Injured	.....	38
5 Others Injured in Attack	/KYODO/	38
Prudente in Stable Condition	.....	38
Aquino Condemns Ambush	.....	39
Columnist Backs Aquino's Bases Options Stand	/THE MANILA CHRONICLE 29 Jun/	39
Columnist on 'Business Approach' to Bases	/BUSINESS WORLD 29 Jun/	40
Congressman Says PDP-Laban Against Bases	.....	41
Army Seeks Approval of P5.6 Billion Budget	/PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 28 Jun/	41
Constabulary Requests Budget Increase for 1989	.....	42
Oilists Plan 4 July Strike for Oil Price Cut	.....	42
Terrorists Plan Manila Base for Olympics	.....	42

Ramos Warns Press Against Coup Reports / <i>PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE</i> 30 Jun]	43
Ramos Views Confrontation With Guerrillas	43
Wants 'Fast Track' Strategy / <i>PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE</i> 29 Jun]	43
Military, NPA Struggle for Support in Quezon / <i>THE MANILA CHRONICLE</i> 30 Jun]	44
Military Steps Up Efforts To Block Aid to NPA	45
Military's New Counterinsurgency Strategy / <i>PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE</i> 30 Jun]	45
Military Insurgency Statistics Challenged / <i>PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE</i> 27 Jun]	46
Military Says NPA Losing Visayas Support / <i>THE MANILA CHRONICLE</i> 27 Jun]	48
7 Communist Suspects Arrested in Quezon City / <i>PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER</i> 27 Jun]	49
Top Female CPP-NPA Leader Arrested in Manila	50
13 NPA Members Arrested in Negros Occidental	50
NPA Claims Revolutionary Government Set Up	51
Muslim Rebels Burn Power Plant in Palawan / <i>PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE</i> 28 Jun]	51

Thailand

Labor Leaders Suspend Protest Activities / <i>BANGKOK POST</i> 30 Jun]	51
Daily Assesses Labor Unrest / <i>THE NATION</i> 30 Jun]	51
Athit Starts Election Campaign; Hits Prem Aides / <i>BANGKOK POST</i> 30 Jun]	52
Views Prem 'Animosity' / <i>THE NATION</i> 30 Jun]	53
Discusses Priority Projects / <i>BANGKOK POST</i> 30 Jun]	54
Files Suit Against Officials / <i>BANGKOK POST</i> 30 Jun]	55
Hanoi's Sincerity on Troop Pullout Questioned	55

Vietnam

Report on Finding of 25 Sets of MIA Remains / <i>AFP</i>	56
Ho Chi Minh City Welcomes Returning Troops	56
More on Welcome for Troops	57
Hanoi Views 'Demand' for Talks With Sihanouk	57
Public Opinion on Plan To Withdraw Troops	58
Further Foreign Views Noted	58
NHAN DAN Editorial on Troop Withdrawal /30 Jun]	58
Official Reveals Troop Losses in Cambodia / <i>AFP</i>	59
Editorial Marks KPRP Founding Anniversary / <i>NHAN DAN</i> 28 Jun]	60
Article Views Cooperation with CEMA	61
Nguyen Huu Tho, Delegation Return From Berlin	61
Economic, Training Agreement Signed With GDR	61
Daily Welcomes Results of Moscow Summit	62
UN Chief Receives New Representative	62
VNA Reports Congratulations to Do Muoi	62
More Messages Reported	63
AFP Interviews Minister Doan Tuy Thanh	63
Radio Reports on Food Problems 30 May-1 June	63
Editorial Urges Increased Price Controls / <i>NHAN DAN</i> 20 Jun]	64

AUSTRALASIA

Papua New Guinea

Finance Minister Resigns; Criticizes Premier	66
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Japan

Seven Red Army Terrorists Remain in DPRK *OW3006132388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1311 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Narita, Chiba Pref. June 30 KYODO—Seven Japanese Red Army terrorists, associates of a terrorist who slipped into Japan from North Korea and was arrested in Tokyo in May, are still in exile in Pyongyang, a Japan Socialist Party official said Thursday.

Hajime Fukada, National Movement Bureau chief of Japan's largest opposition party, made the remark at Tokyo's Narita Airport after returning to Japan from North Korea.

Fukada, who led a party delegation to North Korea, said he met several terrorists, including leader Takamaro Tamiya, 45, who hijacked a Japan Air Lines Boeing 727 passenger plane in 1970 with other defectors and forced it to fly to Pyongyang via Fukuoka and Seoul.

Since arriving in Pyongyang, the terrorists have been engaged in translating and other jobs. One of them, however, died of an illness in 1985 while another, Yasuhiro Shibata, was arrested in Tokyo May 7 this year after slipping into Japan allegedly to prepare for terrorist activities.

Fukada said he had taken photographs of the hijackers he met in the North Korean capital and brought them to Japan.

He also said he had received a positive sign from Politburo member Ho Tam and other officials on two Japanese seamen who have been detained in the country on spy charges since 1983.

DSP's Ouchi Welcomes Takeshita Tax Reform *OW2906111988 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 26 Jun 88*

[Text] Democratic Socialist Party [DSP] Secretary General Ouchi has highly valued Prime Minister Takeshita's statement that he would positively examine the DSP's conditions for participation in tax reform bill deliberations at the forthcoming extraordinary Diet session. Ouchi made the remarks in a speech he made at the party's prefectoral chapter meeting, held in Utsunomiya City, Tochigi Prefecture, today.

The DSP secretary general, at the same time, renewed his call that the government and its party deal with fiscal 1988's tax cuts at the outset of the extraordinary session separately from the tax reform bill.

Ouchi said: Prime Minister Takeshita said that he would positively examine the conditions set earlier by the DSP for participation in tax reform deliberations at the extraordinary session. This shows that he attaches

importance to the DSP proposal, which is a very good thing. The handling of fiscal 1988 tax cuts separately from the tax reform bill is an important prerequisite for helping the Diet session make a normal start; and this should be the substance of the positive examination to be made by the government.

Thus Ouchi highly rated Prime Minister Takeshita's statement on the DSP proposal and, at the same time, renewed his call for the handling of 1988 tax cuts at the outset of the extraordinary session separately from the tax reform bill.

The Socialist Party [JSP] and Komeito maintain that the upcoming Diet session should be a very short session to deal with 1988 tax cuts only. Referring to this, Secretary General Ouchi said that, since the nation seeks not only 1988 tax cuts but also reform of corporate and inheritance taxes and farm measures incidental to the liberalization of beef and orange imports, the Diet should address these issues altogether at the extraordinary session. He thus made clear that the DSP plans to attend negotiations on the duration of the Diet session, drawing a line of demarcation with the JSP and Komeito.

JSP Threatens Diet Boycott Over Tax Reform *OW2906170488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0911 GMT 29 Jun 88*

[Text] Osaka, June 29 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party Secretary General Tsuruo Yamaguchi on Wednesday threatened to boycott parliamentary debates if the ruling Liberal Democratic Party forces the Diet to convene for tax reform discussions.

Yamaguchi, here to attend a JSP-sponsored hearing on taxation, told reporters that the largest opposition party rejects an LDP proposal made Tuesday to convene the Diet on July 11 for a 120-day extraordinary session.

Yamaguchi, who said the term of Diet session must be set under an agreement between ruling and opposition parties, called the LDP's proposal "out of the question."

On Tuesday, the cabinet of Prime Minister Takeshita adopted an outline of tax reform plans which calls for imposing a 3-percent consumption tax and reducing 5.6 trillion yen in income, resident, corporate and inheritance taxes.

Both the government and the LDP are set to submit tax bills to the extra Diet session.

Poll Shows Drop in Support for Cabinet *OW29061115988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0817 GMT 29 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—The public support rating for the cabinet of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita dropped sharply to 46.7 percent this month from 52.5 percent in March, according to an opinion poll released Wednesday by KYODO News Service.

The number of those who do not support the Takeshita cabinet increased to 39.2 percent from 32.3 percent in March, the survey showed.

The nationwide poll, conducted June 25 and 26, covered 3,000 of Japan's 88 million eligible voters, of whom 2,000 or 66.7 percent responded.

The survey also showed that Takeshita's Liberal Democratic Party lost voter support to 44.0 percent from the March figure of 51.6 percent.

The largest opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party, also suffered a slight decline in support to 14.7 percent from 15.1 percent, compared with 4.1 percent for Komeito; 3.3 percent for the Democratic Socialist Party; 2.3 percent for the Japan Communist Party; and 0.3 percent for the United Social Democratic Party.

The number of those who do not support any political party rose to 27.1 percent from 19.5 percent, the poll revealed.

The survey was conducted immediately after the ruling Liberal Democratic Party had announced a sweeping tax reform plan on June 14, which includes a new 3 percent indirect tax, after Japan and the United States reached agreement on liberalization of Japan's imports of beef and oranges and after the Toronto economic summit of the major industrial nations had ended.

The decline of the Takeshita cabinet's popularity reflects public opposition to the tax reform plan proposed by the LDP, political analysts said. The government and the LDP intend to table tax reform bills and to pass them at an extraordinary Diet session to be convened in mid-July.

The support rating for the Takeshita cabinet stood at 58.6 percent in November, immediately after Takeshita had come to power on November 6, and at 57.2 percent in December.

Among those who do not support Takeshita, 15.1 percent said they reject his economic policies, down from 20.1 percent and 17.0 percent said they disapprove of his foreign policies, up from 16.4 percent.

Among those who support the Takeshita cabinet, 18.9 percent said they do so because they trust the prime minister, down from 22.6 percent.

Support for the cabinet among white-collar workers and technicians decreased by 13.9 points to 36.9 percent, the poll showed.

By sex, male approval of the cabinet dropped by 7.8 points to 48.0 percent and female approval by 3.7 points to 45.6 percent.

Bank Governor on Stabilized Dollar Value

OW3006065688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0535 GMT
30 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 KYODO—Bank of Japan [BOJ] Governor Satoshi Sumita said Thursday that the dollar's exchange value is not likely to keep on rising since the market is displaying some cautiousness over the U.S. currency's excessively high level.

Referring to the BOJ's monetary policy in the face of the steep upswing of the dollar against the yen, Sumita stressed that he will pay the closest attention to the movements of prices and the foreign exchange market.

Speaking at a lecture meeting sponsored by KYODO News Service, Sumita said the recent upturn of the dollar is due primarily to speculators' moves to sell yen for dollars, prompted by the market perception that the yen is relatively high compared with European currencies.

Sumita also pointed out the shrinking U.S. trade deficit as the backdrop to the dollar's sharp appreciation.

There is no factor at all to cause a further decline of the yen, he added.

With regard to the BOJ's possible actions, Sumita said the central bank will take necessary measures if the situation requires them, hinting at the possibility of the BOJ's intervention in the market if the yen drops further.

Regarding price trends in major industrial countries including Japan, Sumita said concerns over inflation are burgeoning worldwide.

Price trends merit close attention because the world economy is on an expansionary path, he said.

He praised the cautious monetary policies of Britain and West Germany, saying they were wise to watch price movements so closely.

As to the domestic price outlook, Sumita said although inflation remains tamed at the moment, Japan should not loosen its guard in the long term.

While it is too early to say whether recent rises in the domestic commodity market augur full-scale inflation, it is important to remain on the alert against the slightest sign of inflation, he said.

Nakasone Reportedly Plans Moscow Visit

OW2906164888 Tokyo KYODO in English 1259 GMT
29 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—Former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone plans to go to Moscow this fall and meet with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, a senior Liberal Democratic Party official said Wednesday.

Former French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger plan to join Nakasone in visiting the Soviet Union, said Toshio Yamaguchi, head of the LDP's International Bureau.

Nakasone is not immediately available for comment.

Nakasone's aides did not deny the plan, but said the situation is fluid and nothing has been fixed.

U.S. Senator John Rockefeller put forward the plan in a meeting with Nakasone last April when the West Virginia Democrat came to Japan to attend a forum of opinion leaders from Japan, the United States and Europe, LDP sources said.

Rockefeller told Nakasone at that time that the three men are still influential politically and their meeting with Gorbachev would help promote East-West relations.

Nakasone, who stepped down as prime minister of Japan last November, showed interest in Rockefeller's idea, the sources said.

If the plan is realized, Nakasone is expected to visit the Soviet Union in October or November because he is scheduled to pay a round of calls to Britain, West Germany and Sweden in September, they said.

Soviet Salmon-Breeding Joint Venture Planned
*OW2906122188 Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT
29 Jun 88*

[Text] Nemuro, Hokkaido, June 29 KYODO—A group of six Japanese fishery associations agreed Wednesday to set up a joint investment firm Friday to undertake a salmon-breeding venture with the Soviet Union.

The new firm, Hokuryo Godo Suisan Co., will be capitalized at 22.5 million yen, which will later be increased to 90 million yen, officials said.

The new company will dispatch representatives to Moscow July 6 to conclude an agreement on construction of an artificial salmon-hatching facility on Sakhalin Island. Five more similar facilities and a research center are planned for the future, the officials said.

The delegation also plans to hold negotiations with the Soviet side to allow Japanese fishermen to engage in salmon fishing in new grounds within the Soviet 200-mile zone.

A provisional agreement has already been reached to set aside a new fishing ground off the Pacific coast of the central Kuril Islands.

A catch quota for Japanese fleets in the area during this year's season from July 10 to August 31 has been set at 2,000 tons.

When the agreement is finalized, Japanese fishermen will be allowed to operate inside Soviet territorial waters for the first time since the 200-mile limit was proclaimed in March 1977.

The Japanese fishery group has been engaged in talks with Moscow since last December on the salmon-breeding venture. Both sides agreed June 9 to start the joint undertaking in 1990.

The new venture, capitalized at 10 million rubles (about 2.2 billion yen), will be 51 percent owned by the Soviet side and 49 percent by the Japanese group.

Soviet Communist Party Delegation To Visit
*OW3006092088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0641 GMT
30 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 KYODO—A Soviet Communist Party delegation will visit Japan from July 11 to 18 at the invitation of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), party officials said Thursday.

The four-member delegation, to be led by Ivan I. Kovalenko, deputy director of the International Section of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, will brief JSP leaders on the 19th party conference and exchange views on exchanges between the two parties, the officials said.

Senegal President Arrives in Tokyo
*OW2806183988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT
28 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 28 KYODO—Senegal's President Abdou Diouf arrived in Tokyo Tuesday afternoon on a five-day official visit to Japan.

The 52-year-old president, the fifth leader from Africa to visit Japan this year, is scheduled to meet Emperor Hirohito and Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Wednesday.

The talks between Takeshita and Diouf may center on Japan's economic assistance to Senegal and promotion of bilateral friendly relations.

After giving a press conference on Thursday, Diouf will proceed to Osaka to inspect an electric appliance company.

He will leave Osaka for home on Saturday after sightseeing in Kyoto.

Mauritius Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth, Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana, Botswana's Vice President Peter Mmusi and Mozambique's President Joaquim Chissano visited Japan earlier this year.

Received by Emperor

OW2906051088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0435 GMT
29 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—Emperor Hirohito received Senegalese President Abdou Diouf and his wife at the Imperial Palace Wednesday morning and they talked for about 30 minutes.

Diouf was the fifth foreign dignitary and the second state guest the 87-year-old monarch met since he underwent an intestinal bypass operation last September.

The emperor bestowed the Supreme Order of the Chrysanthemum on President Diouf and the First Class Order of the Precious Crown on Mrs. Diouf, officials said.

The Senegalese leader also received a chinaware plate and his wife a silver jewelry box as gifts from the Emperor and Empress Nagako.

The Emperor will not attend a court banquet in honor of the Dioufs at the Palace Wednesday evening because he is still not fit enough to attend evening functions.

Crown Prince Akihito will serve as his proxy, the officials said.

Prior to the imperial audience, a ceremony welcoming President Diouf was held at the Akasaka Palace, attended by the Crown Prince and Princess Michiko and other members of the imperial family, as well as political leaders including Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Diouf arrived in Tokyo on a 5-day official visit. He is the fifth African leader to visit Japan this year.

Exchanges Development Loan Notes

OW2906124788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0632 GMT
29 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—Japan will provide Senegal with a 4.1 billion yen line of credit to help encourage that country's economic development, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

The two countries exchanged diplomatic notes on the economic assistance in Tokyo.

The yen-denominated loan, extended as official development assistance, will carry interest of 3.0 percent per annum with a 30-year repayment period beginning after a 10-year grace period.

Senegal's President Abdou Diouf is currently on a five-day visit to Japan as a state guest through Saturday.

Meets With Takeshita

OW2906171488 Tokyo KYODO in English 1222 GMT
29 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 KYODO—Senegal's President Abdou Diouf on Wednesday called for more Japanese economic assistance to his country and also for Japan's support for an international fight against South Africa's apartheid system.

Diouf, currently here on a five-day official visit through Saturday, made the request during a meeting with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, a Foreign Ministry official said in a briefing to reporters.

Takeshita replied that Japan, as a non-white country, understands the plight of black people oppressed by racial segregation in South Africa.

Takeshita was also quoted as saying that his government will extend a yen loan worth 46 million dollars this year to help Senegal restructure its economy.

The official quoted Diouf as saying that economic sanctions against South Africa are important in settling the South African issue peacefully.

The 52-year-old president also stressed the need for promotion of dialogue between the African National Congress (ANC), the outlawed anti-apartheid group, and progressive white elements in South Africa.

Diouf expressed his gratitude to Japan for its 5.5 billion dollar debt relief package for developing nations offered by Takeshita at the seven-nation economic summit in Toronto.

Takeshita told Diouf that Japan, which has provided economic assistance mainly for Asian countries, will attach more importance to areas other than Asia, including Africa, when giving monetary aid. The Senegalese head of state and Mrs. Diouf attended a court banquet given in their honor by Emperor Hirohito at the Imperial Palace in the evening.

Crown Prince Akihito, Princess Michiko, Prince and Princess Hitachi, Prince and Princess Mikasa, Prince Hiro and Prince Takamado were all present.

The 87-year-old monarch, who underwent an intestinal bypass operation last September, did not attend the banquet because of the need to reduce his official duties, court officials said.

Prince Akihito read a message from his father in which the emperor paid his sincere respects to the African leader.

The president, in a reply speech, said that Africans harbor a sense of admiration for Japan, which he said is a model of vitality.

In the morning, Emperor Hirohito received the Dioufs at the palace and bestowed medals on them.

Health Minister Leaves for London, Paris
*OW3006071188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0544 GMT
30 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 30 KYODO—Health and Welfare Minister Takao Fujimoto left for London on Thursday to meet with British officials and later to attend a meeting of social welfare ministers in Paris.

Fujimoto will serve as vice chairman at the July 6-7 meeting in Paris of social policy ministers from the 24 member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

In a keynote speech at the meeting, the first of its kind, he will propose international efforts for coping with common welfare problems while retaining the vitality of society, officials said.

High on the agenda are future developments in social welfare, pension, public health, and medical systems, they said.

In London, Fujimoto will meet British officials to discuss social welfare policies.

After attending the Paris meeting, Fujimoto will visit the World Health Organization in Geneva and return to Tokyo on July 10.

Mongolia

Kim Il-song Continues Visit in Ulaanbaatar
*OW2906170688 Ulaanbaatar International Service
in English 0910 GMT 29 Jun 88*

[Text] Party leader and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kim Il-song continues his official, friendly visit to Mongolia. On June 29th the visiting Korean delegation laid a wreath of flowers to the tomb of Sukhe Bator and Choybalsan, the founders of the Mongolian party and state, visited the knit goods factory No 2, and the State Central Museum in Ulaanbaatar. The same day the Mongolian party leader and President Batmonh and visiting Korean President Kim Il-song began their official talks.

In the afternoon a ceremony of presenting Kim Il-song the highest (?peace) order of Mongolia, the Order of Sukhe Bator, was held at the Government House. Kim Il-song was awarded the order in connection with his 75th birthday. Following the ceremony Batmonh and Kim Il-song exchanged speeches. In the same evening, the Mongolian leader hosted a reception in honor of the Korean delegation.

Work collectives of Mongolia's industrial and business enterprises welcomed the official visit of friendship to Mongolia by Democratic Korean delegation led by Kim Il-song. They sent to the [word indistinct] of the daily UNEN letters, reports, and telegrams informing of their labor achievements in anticipation of the visit. They express the confidence that the coming visit will be an important landmark in the further development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Kim Awarded Supreme Order
*SK2906163088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1602 GMT 29 Jun 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar June 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was awarded the "Sukhe Bator Order" of the Mongolian People's Republic.

A ceremony for awarding the order to him took place in the MPR government building on June 29.

Present there were Comrade Yi chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs; and other suite members.

Also present together with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, were Comrade D. Molomjamts, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Comrade Ts. Namsray, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR; and other cadres and officials concerned.

At the awarding ceremony, Comrade Jambyn Batmonh said he was very glad at fulfilling the honorable duty of conferring the "Sukhe Bator Order," the highest order of the MPR, to Comrade Kim Il-song. He further said:

This order shows that the Mongolian people sincerely and highly appreciate your feats, respected comrade general secretary, in establishing and developing the relations of fraternal friendship between our two parties and two countries, expanding and deepening the cooperative relations of various forms between the two countries to the present level and consolidating the cause of peace and socialism.

This order is also a token of our firm solidarity with the Korean people, our working people highly respect you, Comrade Kim Il-song, one of the veteran figures of the international communist movement and the outstanding

leader of the Korean people, as a staunch fighter and an ardent revolutionary against imperialism and for national liberation and independence, and social progress and peace and solidarity among peoples.

The historical achievements made by the Korean people in the protracted heroic struggle to liberate the country from colonial oppression and defend it from imperialist aggression and build a new society and enhance the international position of the DPRK are inseparably linked, Comrade Kim Il-song, with your august name and your activities.

Today the Korean working people are confidently advancing along the road of implementing the decisions of the sixth congress of the party and making further strides in the building of socialism.

The Mongolian public circles welcome and support the efforts and the constructive proposals and initiatives on the part of the Workers' Party of Korea and you respected general secretary to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of detente.

At this significant moment of awarding the supreme order of the MPR, I extend wholehearted, warm greetings to you Comrade Kim Il-song, on behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, the Council of Ministers and on my own behalf.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, I sincerely wish you good health and long life and greater success in the creative cause for the country and the happiness of the people.

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh awarded "Sukhe Bator Order," the supreme order of the MPR, to Comrade Kim Il-song.

Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for the order awarded him.

Delegation Members Tour Ulaanbaatar
SK2906104188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1033 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar June 29 (KCNA)—Suite members of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on an official goodwill visit to the Mongolian People's Republic inspected the Ulaanbaatar knitted-goods factory No. 2 and the National Central Museum this afternoon.

They were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-chairman of the Economic Policy Committee of the

Central People's Committee; Comrade Kim Tal-hyon, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the External Economic Commission; and other suite members.

They were accompanied by Comrade Ch. Suren, member of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of light industry, and other senior officials concerned.

After arriving at the factory and museum amid the warm welcome of the crowds, the visitors saw production processes and exhibits.

Batmonh Hosts Grand Banquet
SK2906231788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2256 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar June 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Jambyn Batmonh general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, gave a grand banquet at the grand banquet hall on the evening of June 29 in honour of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Hanging side by side in the banquet hall were national flags of the DPRK and the MPR.

Comrade Kim Il-song was invited to the banquet.

Also present on the invitation were Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and minister of foreign affairs; and other suite members.

Present at the banquet were Comrade D. Sodnom, member of the Political Bureau of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade D. Molomjamts, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; Comrade Ts. Namsray, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR; and other senior officials.

When Comrade Kim Il-song was ushered by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh into the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed him with thunderous applause.

The national anthems of the DPRK and the MPR were played at the banquet.

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh made a speech there.

Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech.

He banquet proceeded in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Batmonh Speaks at Banquet
*SK2906225788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2201 GMT 29 Jun 88*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar June 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, made a speech at a grand banquet he gave this evening at the grand banquet hall in honour of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

He warmly welcomed the visit to Mongolia by the respected Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a prominent activist of the international communist movement and working-class movement and a close friend of the Mongolian people.

He said:

He firmly believe that your current visit will make a new contribution to further expansion and deepening of the friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples and to the common cause of struggle for peace and socialism in the international area.

Comrade Kim Il-song, you visited our country more than 30 years ago.

Great changes have taken place in the past period in the overall development of our country and in the life of the Mongolian people.

Our working people are now striving to implement the decisions of the 19th party congress and successfully fulfil the tasks of the 8th five-year plan for socio-economic development.

The fraternal Korean people will celebrate two months later the 40th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

These 40 years have been a historic period in which the heroic Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song have made strenuous efforts to lay the foundation of the socialist society on the Korean soil, defend the freedom and independence of the country from imperialists' aggression, rehabilitate the war-ravaged national economy and comprehensively develop economy, science and culture.

Today, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has turned into a modern industrial state with effloresced and developed science and culture.

The DPRK is fulfilling the cause of socialist construction in a difficult condition where the constant pressure and undisguised provocative manoeuvres and hostile acts of the imperialist reactionary forces continue and the country remains divided.

For this very reason, the achievements of the Korean comrades are really precious.

All this exhibits the talent, hard-working spirit tenacity and courage of the korean people, which is a guarantee for the unwavering advance of the korean people along the road chosen by them to attain their goal.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song, your visit to mongolia is all the more significant, because you are paying it this year when the 40th anniversary of the opening of official diplomatic relations between our two countries falls.

In the past, our two peoples have strengthened solidarity and supported and encouraged each other under the banner of proletarian internationalism. This is why fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian and Korean peoples have been able to develop onto such a high level today.

The principled stand of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Workers' Party of Korea for developing in depth the cooperative relations between the two countries based on our common goal and interests in the building of a new society constitute a solid bedrock of the friendly relations between the Mongolian and Korean peoples.

We are satisfied to note that such relations between our two countries are expanding and developing in all the political, economic, cultural, scientific and technological fields in conformity with the articles of the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed between the two countries in 1986 and in the spirit discussed and agreed upon on the top level.

Recent years have witnessed a brisk progress of the working contacts toward the expansion of the cooperative relations between the two countries and active exchange of views at different levels on specific matters. This carries weighty significance in developing in depth the friendly relations between the Mongolian and Korean peoples.

The Mongolia-Korea top-level talks between us today once again proved that the two sides share the same views on the relations between our two countries and on the burning international issues.

I believe that the present meeting between you and us will serve as a new motive force in developing the relations between Mongolia and Korea.

The struggle to build a new society in our two countries helps toward strengthening world peace and security and insperately links together the efforts of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a fair settlement of the pressing problems in this region where we live.

In its activities in Asia, the MPR has consistently adhered to the policy of strengthening and developing the trust and good-neighbourly relations among the countries on this continent, applying the principle of non-use of strength in their mutual relations, eliminating the hotbeds of conflicts and settling disputes by means of negotiation.

Our party and people have consistently supported the just struggle of the Korean people to reunify their country peacefully on a democratic principle.

We highly estimate the efforts of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a series of constructive proposals and initiatives on their part for easing the confrontation on the Korean peninsula and coordinating the Korean problem on two aspects, internal and external, regarding them as a reliable basis for realising the national desire of the Korean people.

At present, changes are taking place in an affirmative direction and a new prospect is opening for the reduction of nuclear weapons and for the improvement of the East-West relations in the world.

This is borne out by such historical events as several rounds of top-level meetings and talks between he Soviet Union and the United States and the signing of a treaty on eliminating two kinds of nuclear weapons and their ratification.

All this has created a favourable condition for the strengthening of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region and the development of mutually beneficial cooperation.

I am confident that your current visit will open a new excellent chapter in the history of the relations of fraternal friendship between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Workers' Party of Korea and between the Mongolian and Korean peoples.

Kim Il-song Addresses Banquet
SK2906151588 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1300 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Speech by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, at a banquet arranged by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, in the grand banquet hall in Ulaanbaatar on the evening of 29 June—read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, respected comrades Mongolian party and government leading cadres, and comrades and friends:

With deep sentiments of fraternal friendship toward the Mongolian people, we have visited your country. The Mongolian people kindly received and ardently welcomed us everywhere from Suhbaatar, a border city, to Ulaanbaator, the capital.

I wholeheartedly express thanks to you and the Mongolian people for enthusiastically welcoming us at railway stations and along streets and to esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmonh for delivering a fine speech just now.

I convey fraternal greetings from the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Government, and the Korean people to the MPRP Central Committee, the MPR Government, and the Mongolian people.

The friendship between the Korean and Mongolian peoples has a long historical root. The peoples of our two countries have long closely supported and cooperated with each other, fighting together to oppose imperialism, to build socialism, and to defend peace and security in Asia on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Korean people do not forget that the Mongolian people extended wholehearted support and encouragement to them during the period of the fatherland liberation war against U.S. imperialism and during the difficult postwar reconstruction period.

The peoples of our two countries are still fighting shoulder to shoulder today to oppose imperialism and to realize the common cause of peace and socialism in Asia.

Under the leadership of the MPRP, the Mongolian people have overcome many difficulties and have attained great success in their struggle to create a new life. Also, they have turned their country into a socialist agricultural and industrial state.

The Mongolia we see after the lapse of some 30 years has, indeed, changed beyond recognition. In your country, the creative role of the popular masses, who have become the masters of their destinies, is enhancing and socialism is being brought into blossom in all fields of social life.

We rejoice over the fact that the fraternal Mongolian people have attained shining success in socialist construction.

All achievements attained in the MPR are brilliant outcomes of the MPRP's correct lines of shifting a feudalistic society directly into a socialist society and the creative labor struggle of the Mongolian people.

We wish the fraternal Mongolian people a greater progress in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 19th party congress, to perfect the material and technological foundation of socialism, and to turn the country from an agricultural and industrial state to a socialist industrial and agricultural state in firm unity around the MPRP Central Committee led by esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmonh.

Over the past period, our people, under the leadership of our party, have successfully carried out the socialist revolution and have powerfully accelerated socialist construction, thus turning our country, in which only ashes were left after the war, into a prosperous socialist independent country.

Today, the Korean people are carrying out the two revolutionary tasks of the complete victory of socialism and national reunification under the difficult condition in which they are directly confronted with imperialism and in which the country is divided.

This year our people are further accelerating socialist construction to significantly greet the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK and are actively working to provide a favorable atmosphere for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Encouraged by success attained by the people in the northern half of the republic in socialist construction, the South Korean people are bravely waging the struggle to win national sovereignty and democratic freedom and to realize the reunification of the country.

Big obstacles are invariably laid in the way of the reunification of Korea, but our people are firmly convinced that they will surely accomplish the cause of the peaceful reunification of the country through the united strength of the entire nation amid the support and encouragement of the world's people.

Preventing war in Asia and the Pacific and defending peace and security are the common desire of the peoples of our two countries. We highly appraise the efforts of the Mongolian party, government, and people to oppose

the imperialists' policy of aggression and war and make Asia and the Pacific an area of peace, good neighborhood, and cooperation. And we appreciate their support for our people's cause of national reunification.

In the future, we will also powerfully wage the struggle against imperialism and war and for peace and the victory of the socialist cause in unity with the fraternal Mongolian people.

Comrades and friends, thinking it my pleasure to come to Mongolia again after a long lapse of time and share the occasion and our hearts with the intimate friends, I propose a toast to the permanent friendship and unity between the Korean and Mongolian peoples, to the strengthening and development of the MPRP and the prosperity of the MPR, to the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, to peace in Asia and the world, to the long life and good health of esteemed Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, the outstanding leader of the Mongolian people and an intimate friend of our people, to the good health of comrades Mongolian party and government leading cadres, and to the good health of many comrades and friends here.

Batmonh Visits With Kim Il-song

SK3006063188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0550 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar June 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on June 30 met Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, who paid a return call on him.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a cordial and friendly conversation with Comrade Jambyn Batmonh.

North Korea

'Aerial Espionage' by U.S. SR-71 Denounced

SK3006104488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1039 GMT 30 Jun 88

[“U.S. Imperialist Aggressors Commit Aerial Espionage Against Northern Half of Korea”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressor infiltrated an “SR-71” high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the sky above the territorial waters east of Kosong on the east coast of Korea, letting it fly up to the air above the sea off Sonbong County, North Hamgyong Province for espionage against the northern half of Korea from 08:06 to 08:13 today.

Such aerial espionage committed by them during the first half of this year alone runs into more than 30 cases.

This vividly shows that the U.S. imperialists remain overheated with their new war provocation moves, while rendering the situation on the Korean peninsula more strained and pursuing only confrontation and war.

South Said Using Olympic Security as Pretext
*SK3006060988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0530 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u military fascist clique set about wholesale suppression of democratic forces in South Korea on the pretext of "safe staging of Olympic games."

On June 27, the fascist clique called a "meeting of city and provincial police bureau chiefs," ordering them to place the "whole police force under an Olympic emergency system" and go over to suppression on the "principle of strong crackdown" from the so-called "checking on a defensive dimension" of the people's struggle they have allegedly resorted to up to now.

Earlier, the traitor No Tae-u ordered the puppet administration and entire repressive organs to enter into a "posture of emergency."

Papers here today brand such steps of the fascist clique as an wholesale crackdown offensive against the democratic forces, as orders to crack down on people on the plea of Olympics.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN notes that a more dangerous situation than before the 29th of June has been created in South Korea.

It says:

The fascists' clique declared a "posture of emergency" throughout South Korea and volubly talked as if it entered into a complete system of suppression for "Olympic security".

This, however, is a whopping lie.

The wholesale crackdown offensive launched by the No Tae-u group against the democratic forces, kicking up a fascist frenzy, is an all-out reactionary offensive to defuse the tottering "power" crisis.

As for "Olympic security," it is an excuse for providing justification for its ruthless political suppression and violence, a pretext aimed at more harshly suppressing the patriotic struggles of people, linking them to the North.

Judging from the No Tae-u group's manoeuvres to stage the Olympics resulting in a bloodbath against fellow countrymen, it is as clear as noonday that the "Seoul Olympics" will be an Olympics of blood, an Olympics of ghosts.

MINJU CHOSON in a signed commentary says the No Tae-u group's outrageous scheme to intensify fascist suppression while abusing the Olympics for its insidious political purpose is, indeed, a criminal act of violating the idea of Olympics and the sportsmanship.

No Tae-u Deception on 'Declaration' Charged
*SK3006045588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0428 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland released a white paper Tuesday on the lapse of one year since the traitor No Tae-u made public the so-called "June 29 Declaration."

Noting that the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u puppet clique are spreading words that the "commitments" in the "June 29 Declaration" were implemented and some "democratic development" achieved in South Korea, the white paper says the "June 29 Declaration" is, in actuality, a sheer deception and lie in its entirety.

Although the traitor No "committed" himself to "constitutional amendments allowing direct presidential election" and "fair election" in his "June 29 Declaration," the "presidential election" held in South Korea last year was a political drama staged after finalizing his "victory" in advance, it says, and goes on:

While working to split opposition parties, the No Tae-u group mobilized all government power and money to rig his "victory" through unheard-of election abuses.

At the time of the "presidential election" last year the traitor No squandered a staggering amount of money as "campaign" fund to the tune of 4,200,000 million won and produced 4 million fake votes, half of the "votes" cast for him, with the invocation of government power. More than 3,000 cases of election frauds were reported from Seoul alone.

Notably, the No Tae-u group, under the aegis of the United States, rigged his "victory" in advance by computer.

The traitor No "promised" to "release all the political offenders" in his "June 29 Declaration," but a large number of "political prisoners" and other "political offenders" are still kept behind the bars in South Korea, the white paper says, and goes on:

The fascist clique extended terrible networks of suppression across South Korea and is arresting guiltless people at random.

The traitor No blocked at the point of the bayonet the righteous action of South Korean students for a success of North-South student talks and, on June 10, drove more than 60,000 puppet police to stage a brutal crackdown and, finally, arrested some 900 students.

Noting that he made a "commitment" to "institutional improvement for the discontinuation of violations of human rights," prattling about "maximum extension of human rights of each person," the white paper said it was only a verbal "extension of human rights."

It cites facts that he has set up an increasing number of investigation rooms, torture rooms in such repressive machines as the "security planning board," "security command" and "police headquarters," the headquarters of human rights violation, and imported more than 118,000 modern tools of suppression of some 130 kinds, saying it is "difficult to repeal the national security law, social security law" and the like.

In actuality, violations of human rights are growing from bad to worse in South Korea with each passing day since the traitor No seized power, it says, and continues:

The traitor No alleged that "autonomy of the press should be guaranteed to the maximum" for the "development of the freedom of the press" and that the "government" should not attempt to control the press." Likewise, this was also a deceptive "measure for autonomy of the press."

He is heinously hampering the free discourse on reunification actually by stipulating that debates on reunification can be held only within the framework of "constitutional order" and the like.

Strict watch and control of press organs and men by the "security planing board" have not been eased at all, and closure, suspension and confiscation of publications which call for independence, democracy and reunification, and crackdown on men of the press, are still going unhindered.

In his "June 29 Declaration" the traitor No gave a "promise" to "daringly rectify the chronic irregularities" of South Korean society while talking about "building of a clean society." It is outrageous, indeed, that he, the kingpin of corruption, promised to "uproot irregularities."

He is avoiding investigation into the irregularities of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan because he himself was deeply involved in them, the white paper says, and stresses:

His past is stained with illicit fortune-piling as well as with sword-brandishing.

A review of the past one year since the "June 29 commitments" of the No Tae-u group proves that there is nothing for the South Korean people and students to expect as long as the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea and the military fascist dictatorship dominates it.

Papers Comment on Anticommunist 'Frenzy'
SK3006103488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1019 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Papers here today comment on the fact that the anti-communist confrontation frenzy of the No Tae-u military fascist clique reached an extreme pitch before and after June 25.

The fascist clique held an "anti-communist meeting", "security meeting for unity", "anti-communist rearmament meeting" and other burlesques one after another in different parts of South Korea, staging anti-communist, anti-DPRK rackets.

No ng that on the 24th of June the traitor No Tae-u summoned the so-called "model officers" of the puppet army to "Chongwadae" and incited a war fever and on the 25th a group of the "Democratic Justice Party" gangsters went to a unit of the puppet army in the western sector of the front and whipped up the North-South confrontation, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

This is a base burlesque of those who provoked the war against the North 38 years ago to cover up their crimes and shift the blame on to the North and a despicable trick to rationalize the new war provocation moves frantically stepped up by them.

The No Tae-u group intends to obliterate the sentiments of uniting with communism and the North for reunification running high among the students and people and escape a crisis of the "regime" by staging anti-communist "government"-controlled dramas and making it appear as if "southward invasion" was imminent.

What is strange is that anti-communist maniacs who let loose bellicose cries about "chastisement" and incited the North-South confrontation at "meetings" clamoured about North-South dialogue, wagging their dirty tongues.

Dialogue with the North cried for by those who held anti-communist "government"-controlled functions against the North one after another and are frantically stepping up preparations for war against the North together with the U.S. imperialist masters can not be one for peace and reunification.

"Dialogue" and "unification" advertised by the No Tae-u group are all sham and confrontation and division in their inverted form. No matter how many mouths the puppets may have, they cannot cover up their sinister intention against dialogue, peace and reunification.

Gus Hall Calls Talks With WPK 'Meaningful'
SK3006060388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0523 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Comrade Gus Hall, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America, on a visit to our country was interviewed by a KCNA reporter on June 29.

Present there were the members of the delegation of the USA Communist Party.

Noting that the USA Communist Party delegation's visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was a privilege to him and the members of the delegation, Comrade Gus Hall said: It was our boundless honour that Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received the delegation and arranged important talks, in particular.

Talks between the delegations of the USA Communist Party and the WPK was very meaningful and educational, he noted, and went on:

Our visit will be an opportunity to further strengthen the bonds of our two parties, two peoples and open a new phase in the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

In particular, our visit will inspire the USA Communist Party's struggle to press the U.S. imperialists to withdraw their forces and more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons from South Korea.

We support all the initiatives put forward by your country to reunify the country on the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Your country's proposals for reunification are fair and aboveboard ones positively supported by the South Korean people and the world's people and a program which indicates the road to national reunification.

There is no reason for the U.S. forces to remain in South Korea.

In order to normalise U.S.-DPRK relations, it is necessary, first of all, to make the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea, he stressed, and added: Now the American people, labour organisations, peace forces and some leading officials of the government are joining in such demand.

We will further strengthen the struggle to clear South Korea of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons by using the world trend for disarmament and the closing period of the Reagan administration, reactionary, racist and imperialistic.

In conclusion, he stated that such struggle of the USA Communist Party was just and our duty.

Zambian Official Interviewed Before Leaving
SK3006055788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0519 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Alex Kaunda Shapi, secretary of state for defence and security of the Republic of Zambia, was interviewed here Tuesday by a KCNA reporter before leaving for home.

The reality of Korea which is making a fast progress with the successful application of the chuche idea in all social and economic fields is beyond human imagination, he said, and continued:

The speedy construction of large factories and enterprises, new streets, modern edifices and stadiums visually shows the economic potentiality and technical progress of your country.

All these achievements made by the Korean people are a great encouragement to our Zambian people.

All these achievements are possible because the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are wisely leading the revolution and construction, I think.

These are results of the united strength of the Korean people rallied closely around the party and the leader and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance displayed by the entire people.

Firm faith of the Korean people in the chuche idea and their conviction of victory in the revolution—this underlies the miraculous achievements which we see today.

Joint Communique With Burkina Faso Issued
SK3006043588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0425 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—A joint communique issued at the end of a visit to Burkina Faso by a DPRK Government delegation said that the side of Burkina Faso considered the proposal to convene a North-South joint conference put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a most realistic and reasonable one for national reconciliation and unity, expressed full support to it and manifested solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country. The side of Burkina Faso expressed great apprehension for peace being endangered despite the sincere efforts of the DPRK for peace and reunification on the Korean peninsula, noted the communique.

Support for North-South Joint Talks Voiced

Tanzanian Speaker Supports Talks

SK3006053588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0511 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—I, together with the entire Tanzanian people, warmly hail and support the new chuche-oriented, patriotic policy of North-South negotiation advanced by respected President Kim Il-song, said Adam Sapi Mkwawa, speaker of the National Assembly of the United Republic of Tanzania, in a recent interview in Dar es Salaam with a KCNA correspondent to Tanzania.

Noting that the proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference and the new policy of North-South negotiation expounded by the great President Kim Il-song were the most fair and aboveboard ones to solve the question of national reunification, he said the South Korean authorities should accept these proposals at an early date.

Korea will certainly be reunified in accordance with the policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song, he declared.

Libya Supports Talks

SK3006052788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0507 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the people's committee of the people's bureau for foreign liaison of the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, sent a solidarity letter to Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, supporting the proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The letter says that the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah expresses support and encouragement to the proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference put forward by His Excellency Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in his New Year's address for this year to ease the tension between the North and the South and completely solve the Korean question, bringing earlier the day of peaceful reunification.

Swiss Official Sends Letter to Kim Yong-nam

SK2906101188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1005 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—Rene Felber, chief of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs of the Swiss Confederation, sent a solidarity letter to Foreign

Minister Kim Yong-nam in support of the proposals of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The letter says: The Swiss Government has traditionally taken well-intentioned stand toward a peaceful settlement of disputes through negotiations and, in this spirit, we have welcomed with interest the proposals made by your government to accelerate the solution of the Korean question.

The Swiss Government will continue to keenly watch the developments on the Korean peninsula and it reaffirms the promise made in accordance with the armistice agreement closely linked with it.

Yi Kun-mo Sends Congratulations to Do Muoi

SK3006053188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0510 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Do Muoi upon his election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The message wished him success at his new post.

Yi Kun-mo Receives New Hungarian Envoy

SK3006055188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0518 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)—Yi Kun-mo, premier of the Administration Council, met and had a conversation with Mihaly Kornidesz, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic to Korea, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him on June 29.

Present there was Pak Ui-chun, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Delegation Arrivals, Departures Reported

SK2706105688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1043 GMT 27 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 27 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by U Tal-ho, first deputy director of Kim Il-Song Higher Party School, to visit Cuba, a DPRK delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Cha Pong-chu to attend the 3rd meeting of the standing ministerial committee for economic cooperation established in accordance with the decision of the 8th summit meeting of the non-aligned states and governments to be held in Zimbabwe, and a Korean journalists' delegation headed by First Deputy Editor-In-Chief of MINJU CHOSON Kang Chong-chol to visit Romania and Yugoslavia, left Pyongyang on June 27.

A delegation of the Tessen, Switzerland, Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by its Chairman Dario Ghisletta [name as received], deputy general secretary of the United Socialist Party of Switzerland, arrived in Pyongyang today.

Foreign Delegation Arrivals Reported
*SK2906161088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1600 GMT 29 Jun 88*

[Text] Pyongyang June 29 (KCNA)—A delegation of party lecturers of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by Zdenek Smely, first vice-chairman of the Czech State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments, an economic delegation of the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by Mubarak 'Abdallah al-Shamikh, secretary of the general people's committee for communications and maritime transport, Jose Fernando Sanchez, coordination secretary of the Union of Liberal Youths of Colombia, and Romulo Rafael Enriquez, professor of the Central University of Venezuela and his party arrived here today.

More on VNS Discussion of Olympic Cohosting
SK2906035488 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 21 Jun 88

[Unattributed special article: "Let Us Oppose the Unilateral Hosting of the Olympics and Achieve Cohosting"]

[Text] The 24th Olympic Games are drawing near, and as they draw near, the entire spectrum of youths, students, and patriotic masses are further raising their voices to demand that the unilateral hosting of the Olympics be blocked and cohosting be realized and that the 1988 Olympic games be made a festival that will contribute to national reunification and world peace.

Originally, the basic idea of the Olympics was for the friendship and unity of athletes of all countries and to contribute to the cause of world peace through sound sports activities. It has been more than a matter of common sense that the Olympics should not be exploited for any political objective. Even the Olympic Charter says that all athletes should be equally allowed to participate in the games without discrimination. Accordingly, from the beginning, it was against the basic idea and principle of the Olympics that Seoul was allowed to host the 1988 Olympics.

It is no secret that the Seoul Olympic games are being exploited for impure political objectives to permanently divide our nation into two Koreas and two nations. Ever since they announced the plan to invite the Olympics to Seoul, saying that the Seoul Olympics would become a festival to enhance the national prestige of South Korea and isolate the North, the rulers have continued to blatantly disclose their intention to exploit the sacred

Olympics to promote North-South confrontation and scheme to create two Koreas. Everything that has taken place since eloquently shows this.

Today, in this land, on the pretext of Olympic security, vast armed forces are being concentrated; large-scale war exercises are being staged every day on land, at sea, and in the skies, posturing for northward invasion; and unprecedented anticommunist and anti-North campaigns are being carried out. At the same time, on the pretext of the Olympics, the divisive diplomatic policy to achieve so-called cross-recognition and simultaneous UN membership is becoming even more blatant. The United States and the fascist military group are also exploiting the sacred Olympics in seeking to bridge the crisis in the fascist colonial military rule, to blockade the masses' independent aspirations and demands, and to realize long-term office.

The No Tae-u ring, the ringleader of the Kwangju massacre, is using all its energy to conceal the blots on the present system through the illusion of the Olympics and to overcome the causes of political uncertainty under the facade of displaying national prestige and seeking national reconciliation. Today, in this land, words such as the promotion of citizens' consciousness for the Olympics and the establishment of social discipline are spreading. Needless to say, this is precisely the means to obliterate the masses' anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment and their aspiration for reunification, to suppress the independence, democracy, and reunification movement, and to strengthen the fascist military dictatorial system.

Reality eloquently shows that the unilateral hosting of the Olympics is utterly destructive for our masses. Under the present situation, we cannot but recall the history of the 1936 Berlin Olympics in which the sacred Olympic Charter and idea were defiled and abused to strengthen a fascist system and to seek to realize the wild ambition of world domination. Hitler and the Nazis built magnificent Olympic stadiums, unseen in previous Olympic games, and invited the youths of the world, while shouting world peace. But what was taking place behind such magnificent Olympics games? A plot of the worst criminal in the history of mankind was being hatched and, eventually, Hitler and the Nazis, after further strengthening the foundation of their power through the successful Olympics, ignited World War I and committed the worst slaughter in history.

Exactly 1 day before the decision was made to invite the Olympics to be held in Seoul, students at the Hanguk University of Foreign Studies and at Kyonghui University noted in their declaration of antifascist struggle: In our national economic crisis, an attempt was made to drive the people into a horrible pitfall by having plausible propaganda favoring the weak regime directed at the international community through the invitation to host the Olympics. In essence, is this any different from the Hitler Olympics in the thirties?

The 1988 Olympic games should never become a means for the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring to create two Koreas and extend the dictatorial regime, and they should never become a sacrificial offering for them to suppress the masses and ignite a new war. They should become a grand festival to seek national reconciliation and reunification, and a joint sports event of mankind, who loves justice and peace. The way to this is precisely the cohosting of the Olympics.

Nevertheless, the No Tae-u ring says that cohosting can never be attained, and that the North's new proposal cannot be accepted. This fully discloses the hidden intention of those who seek the permanent division of the nation and long-term office.

At present, the persons in authority are scheming to ignore our masses' voices, which oppose the unilateral hosting of the Olympics and which demand cohosting, on the pretext of violating the Olympic Charter and rules and on the pretext of pressures of time.

But, is the cohosting of the Olympics really against the Olympic rules, and is it really too late to seek cohosting? We believe that cohosting can surely be realized, if we proceed from the stand that our country is one, and that our nation is one, even if the country is presently divided into North and South.

Recently, in his speech at the banquet held in honor of Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the great leader President Kim Il-song declared: If the Olympics are held in the territory of some other country, it might be different. But, since they are to be hosted in the land of Korea, which is one land—regardless of whether it is in the North or South—the right to decide on cohosting rests with our Korean people, the masters of Korea, under any circumstances. Under the circumstances in which not only the people in the northern half of the Republic but also those from all walks of life in the South—including political circles, youths, and students—also strongly demand that the Olympics be cohosted by the North and South, there are no conditions that prevent the realization of Olympic cohosting. Until the day the Olympics open, we will continue making efforts together with the South Korean people to realize cohosting.

These are indeed wise remarks full of patriotic sentiment to rescue the 1988 Olympics from a crisis and make them a grand national sports festival.

The decision for cohosting the Olympics rests with our masses and nation, not with Washington or Tokyo or with Chongwadae or Samaranch. As long as the Olympics are to be held in this country and this land, not in a foreign country, and the decision for them rests with the masses of the North and South who are the masters of the country, and as long as the masses of the North and South unanimously oppose the divisive Olympics and

demand cohosting, there can never be any condition whatsoever that prevents cohosting from being realized. The problem is that the No Tae-u ring is desperately trying to unilaterally host the Olympics under the U.S. imperialists' instigation and protection.

It is well known that, for the unilateral hosting of the Olympics, the Olympic support command and the 1988 Olympic security corps, with 120,000 military and police troops and some 117,000 pieces of special equipment, have been organized and are currently conducting active activities. At the same time, on the pretext of the successful Seoul Olympics, the pledge by the U.S. Defense Department for the mobilization of all human and material resources of U.S. air and naval forces in South Korea is also being put into practice.

Thus, the 1988 Olympics will be held in a terror-stricken atmosphere of growing fascism and oppression and in a war atmosphere where U.S. aircraft carriers and its Army, Air Force, and Navy are concentrated.

Today, reality demands that our masses deeply think about the national misfortune and disaster to be brought about by the unilateral hosting of the Olympics and that they rise up in unison to oppose unilateral hosting and realize cohosting.

If unilateral hosting of the Olympics is allowed, an indelible blot will be left on the history of our nation. If the Olympics are in one part of the divided country, it would only encourage the schemes of the domestic and foreign divisionists who seek to perpetuate the division of the Korean peninsula and create two Koreas. It would pour cold water over the people's desire for national reconciliation, unity, and reunification; further deepen North-South friction and confrontation; and further aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula. At the same time, it would further intensify the fascist oppression and allow the No Tae-u ring to remain in power on a mountain of debt.

At present, we are at the historic moment of choosing between unilateral hosting for national division or cohosting for national reconciliation. We should not forget the lesson of national history that some people there have left blots on their lives because of a lack of self-conscious judgment and because of wrong prejudices.

Indeed, now is the time for those who truly love the country and cherish the destiny of the nation to surpass their ideas, concepts, political views, religious factions, organizations, and all of their assertions, and to gallantly turn out to oppose unilateral hosting of the Olympics in Seoul and realize cohosting.

If the cohosting of the Olympics is realized, North-South misunderstanding and distrust will be eliminated, national reconciliation and unity will be achieved, and a favorable phase will be opened in preventing the permanent division of the nation and accelerating the reunification of the country.

The cohosting of the Olympics is the only way to save the nation and love the country and people. By uniting with a single mind, the masses of the entire spectrum should turn out to oppose the unilateral hosting of the Olympics, which seeks the permanent division of the nation. Instead, they should realize cohosting, which would contribute to national reunification.

Comparison of Banquet for U.S. CP Leader

SK2706080788 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean at 1300 GMT on 23 June broadcasts a 2-minute report on the 23 June banquet given by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, for the U.S. Communist Party delegation headed by Gus Hall. The Pyongyang Domestic report has been compared with the Pyongyang KCNA English version published in the 24 June, East Asia DAILY REPORT, pages 5-6, revealing the following variations:

Page five, column two, paragraph one, beginning of only sentence, is broadcast by Pyongyang Domestic: ... the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song (adding words "of our party and people")

Page five, column two, paragraph two, from end of only sentence, is broadcast by Pyongyang Domestic: ... with thunderous applause. [new paragraph]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song spoke at the banquet. Comrade Gus Hall, general secretary of the U.S. Communist Party [USCP], also spoke. [new paragraph]

The members of the delegation: James Jackson, member of the Political Bureau of the USCP Central Committee and ideology secretary of the party Central Committee; Lee Dlugin, member of the Political Bureau of the USCP Central Committee and international secretary of the party Central Committee; and Elizabeth Hall, member of the review committee of the party Central Committee, were invited to the banquet. [new paragraph]

Present were Pak (providing alternative paragraphs three and four)

South Korea

Kim Yong-sam Willing To Visit Pyongyang

SK3006063588 Seoul YONHAP in English

0455 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 30 (YONHAP)—Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam said Thursday that he is willing to visit Pyongyang, Beijing and Moscow for talks with leaders of those countries.

I am willing to meet with any responsible North Korean leader anytime and anywhere to seek a substantial improvement in inter-Korean relations, he said.

In his keynote speech before a plenary session of the National Assembly, the president of the second largest opposition Reunification Democratic Party said he wants to help achieve a breakthrough in the country's efforts to improve its relations with North Korea and other communist countries.

If it would help achieve democratic reunification and peace on the Korean peninsula, I would like to visit Pyongyang and open a new chapter of national reconciliation, Kim said.

Also, I intend to visit Beijing and Moscow for open-minded talks with responsible leaders there to help expand our country's diplomatic horizon, he added.

Last month, Kim hinted that he and his party had been planning his possible visits to Beijing and Moscow and that he had obtained a go-ahead signal from the government of President No Tae-u.

Meanwhile, Kim, echoing the call by rival opposition leader Kim Tae-Chung in a speech Wednesday, demanded that former President Chon Tu-hwan disclose all the corruption he and his relatives were allegedly involved in and return all the assets to the state that they allegedly obtained illegally.

If President No tries to protect Chon only because he is a former president while Chon shows no signs of repentance, it would be a betrayal as well as a challenge to the people, he said.

Kim also called for the immediate release of all prisoners of conscience saying that such a measure cannot be delayed any longer for the sake of political stability.

As for the 1980 civil uprising in Kwangju, Kim demanded an immediate truth behind the incident, but pledged that the issue will be dealt with.

No Tae-u Makes Statement at Council Meeting

SK3006031188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 30 Jun 88 pp 2, 9

[Text] of President No Tae-u's Statement at joint meeting of administration and DJP representatives at Chongwadae on 29 July]

[Text] We have gathered here today for both the administration and the governing party, which are responsible for the affairs of state in this era, to renew the determination to implement democratic responsibilities that history and the people have charged the Sixth Republic with.

Recollections and Evaluation [subhead]

I am overwhelmed by deep emotions as I recall the issuance of the June 29 Declaration exactly a year ago. I believe that declaration was not simply made by a particular individual but was a historic choice of the times and the people. Ever since that moment, I have persisted in my efforts to pave the way for democracy along the right principles and with the determination to dedicate everything in my power, including my all, to that cause.

I think we all vividly remember the grim and unpredictable situation that prevailed a year ago. It was a crisis in national cohesion, a crisis in constitutional government, a national crisis of major proportions. I spent many sleepless nights agonizing over the situation and exchanged serious ideas with many leaders from all walks of life.

The conclusion thus arrived at was simple and clear: We needed to renew our faith in democracy and the belief that the people are the masters of the country and their will must be put before anything else. With general concurrence with this conclusion, the great Korean people triumphed over the crisis. Authoritarian rule that was characterized by upheavals was brought to a full stop and an era of democracy, the long-cherished national goal, was opened.

The Constitution was revised through an agreement between the government party and the opposition and with a national consensus for the first time in Korean history and the president was elected through a direct popular vote. The first peaceful transfer of administrations was accomplished and a new administration thus set sail. A new National Assembly was formed through general elections and is now beginning full-fledged legislative activities.

Over the last year, we have certainly pulled off the most difficult and risky transition in the 40-year history of the Republic by implementing the democratic reforms outlined in the June 29 Declaration, and thereby ushered in a new age of democracy.

Controversy over the political system and governmental legitimacy has been put to rest. No citizen is suffering from undemocratic repression or infringement of human rights. No one can doubt that we are well on the road of democracy. A new order characterized by freedom, autonomy and participation is prevailing, with openness permeating all aspects of national life.

As I observe the first anniversary of the June 29 Declaration, I want to join you, the members of the administration and the governing party, in humbly strengthening our sense of momentous responsibility to the people and history. When I look back on the many tough turns of events that we have overcome over the past year, I feel that we must renew our profound respect for and unwavering trust in the Korean people.

I want to take this occasion to renew once again, together with you, our resolve to make both the administration and the Democratic Justice Party serve without fail the best interests of the people according to their wishes over the coming five years. We must not relax our endeavors to build a great country on the strength of a mature democracy.

Defending Free Democracy [subhead]

Over the past year, we have not only wisely overcome a national crisis but have also been building a solid framework for democracy that no one will be able to tear asunder. I think now is the time for every citizen to share the responsibility to defend and further develop our free democratic system that has been established through triumphs over severe ordeals and difficulties.

That system represents a way of life for us that has been attained through the noble, bloody and resolute struggles of the Korean people, especially from the Samil Independence Movement (that began on March 1, 1919) through the national liberation (on Aug. 15, 1945), the Korean War (1950-53), the student-led revolution of April 19, 1960 and the June 29 Declaration and subsequent events up to this point.

As a result, democratization is now no longer an appealing carrot around which to rally the public. Radical activists, therefore, have begun to clamor for a class revolution designed to overthrow our free democratic system, resorting to violence to advance that objective.

We have already paid exorbitant prices in life and property in the rightist-leftist strife following liberation and the all-devastating fratricidal Korean War, in a sense an armed ideological conflict. The entire public should squarely face the fact that even while the partition of the land continues, movements to topple our treasured free democratic system by violent revolution have emerged. Public anxiety is mounting due to the perception that state power is incapable of checking destructive activities of those radical groups.

The administration, in conjunction with both the government party and the concerned public, is determined to rigorously block the proliferation of radical groups and resolutely deal with those overstepping the boundaries of the law. The defense of the free democratic system is the task not only of the government but also of every citizen and all segments of society.

Dispelling Regional Animosities [subhead]

Through the two major elections held in the hazardous course of democratization in the past year, the public has come to the keen realization that in some areas of the country, regional animosities have become so deep-seated as to threaten national cohesion. Genuine democratic development will be hard to achieve, if this sad state of affairs is left unchecked.

There is a consensus among the government, the political parties in and out of power and the general public that the gravest challenge of this year is to end regional divisiveness. I believe that this task will only be accomplished when all concerned—the government, the political parties, businesses, civic groups and organizations and the general public—strive in concert to resolve the causes of regional enmity one after another in a tireless manner. Blaming anyone or any party for the phenomenon will not help at all.

Even though it may not be possible to quickly eradicate regional antagonisms, the administration and the governing party will do everything in their power to solve this problem, through such measures as the healing of old wounds in the hearts of local residents and ensuring fairness and a balance in government appointments and regional development. The administration and the ruling party of the Sixth Republic, being responsible for this era, must achieve dramatic progress in resolving this issue.

To give concrete form to our historic commitment to dispel regional hostilities, I hope that the political parties in and out of power and the administration will hold discussions with a common realization of the urgency of this question, on the proposed abolition of the requirement to enter the ancestral domicile (ponjok in Korean) on various official documents, and the plan proposed recently by the Public Administration Reform Commission to abolish gun (counties) as administrative units to simplify local government structures, while creating more do (provinces).

Balanced Economic Development [subhead]

I think we cannot properly pursue democratic development without improving the economic well-being of farmers, fishermen, workers, small merchants and other low-income urban dwellers who feel that recent rapid economic growth has passed them by. To realize the democratic ideals of equity and harmony, it is essential to carry out such down-to-earth measures as the curbing of real estate speculation and other sources of unearned income, the prevention of excessive concentration of economic power in the hands of a privileged few and the promotion of small and medium businesses and the trades of self-employed people.

If economic growth is to be sustained and democracy is to be protected and further advanced, it is necessary to realize that we have reached a state in which we can no longer simply tell low-income urban dwellers, farmers and fishermen to tighten their belts and just keep working hard with patience for a while longer.

I take this opportunity to direct the governing party and the administration to implement policies, within the framework of sustained economic growth, to boldly

invest the reserve resources derived from the past growth and the favorable balance of payments in projects to benefit low-income urban residents, farmers and fishermen.

First, I would like you to develop investment plans designed to boost agricultural and fisheries productivity and to make the farm and fishing communities prosper. Such plans should include the improvement of farming techniques, farm mechanization, more efficient arrangements of paddy fields and the building of more farm roads—all intended to raise productivity—the paving of country roads, the installation of waterworks and sewage systems, and the extension of the benefits of modern medicine. My campaign promise to double rural income during my term of office to make the farm and fishing communities flourish must be kept.

Second, I ask you to map out and implement measures to fundamentally resolve housing shortages for workers and other low-income residents of large cities. The improvement of housing conditions in low-income residential districts in major cities is an urgent task. For a permanent solution to the housing problem, it will also be essential to build a large number of rental apartments by increasing public investments in such housing projects, while more actively inducing private businesses to do the same.

Third, we must work out measures to resolve the problem of education for the children of low-income families in rural communities and cities. Such measures should highlight the provision of full government scholarships to vocational high schools and continued financial assistance to outstanding students from such families to go on to colleges and universities. It would also be desirable to provide children of low-income families with vocational training if they desire it and extend governmental help in finding jobs for them.

Fourth, more effective policies should be carried out to wipe out unearned incomes and to check excessive concentrations of economic power in large conglomerates. To that end, institutional devices should be strengthened to stamp out real estate speculation and other activities to gain unearned income, while expanding the system for public development of land.

Successful Hosting of the Olympics [subhead]

Successfully and safely staging the Seoul Olympics, which is now only 80 days away, is not only the most urgent national task at hand but is also a major concern of all nations, whether in the East or West. Any attempt to obstruct the Seoul Olympics must be squashed in the cause of national self-esteem and global peace and amity. It will be difficult to faultlessly stage the Olympics amidst flying firebombs and clouds of tear gas attendant on violent mob actions. If the Seoul Olympics, which is

going to be the largest athletic festival in the history of mankind, is spoiled in that way, the entire world will ridicule us as a foolish people.

Although we still have 80 days to go before actual competitions take place in the Olympic venues, I desire that everyone will realize that the Games have already begun as far as the Korean people are concerned. It is not the government but the people who are hosting the Olympics. I want to reiterate that only when every citizen is involved and exerts himself in concert with all others, will the Seoul Olympics become a springboard for the nation's great leap forward.

Soliciting Public Cooperation [subhead]

It has been four months since I assumed the responsibility for the affairs of state. Now I keenly realize that it is difficult for democracy to take hold unless the people exhibit a mature sense of responsibility.

It is saddening that unrestrained public demands that cannot be met in one fell swoop are erupting as the process of democratization goes on. Impatient moves to resolve all problems at once that have accumulated over a long time are spreading throughout society. If such impatience frustrates progress, all of us will be the losers.

Democracy requires patience and self-restraint. Stability is crucial to democratization. This means that issues must be settled through dialogue and debate while, at the same time, law and order is maintained. No democratic society can tolerate the majority oppressing the minority by the force of mere numbers or the minority overpowering the majority through raised voices and violence.

Everyone should respect everyone else and work together to lay brick after brick to build a democratic society in which all can live well in peace and amity. I solicit all my fellow citizens to join forces to that end.

Conclusion [subhead]

The time has come for all of us to accelerate our democratic strides forward to extend the freedoms and assets of everyone. The administration and the government party, which are burdened with the primary responsibility to promote the prosperity and cohesion of the nation, must be equipped with proper attitudes and convictions to meet the call of the times and aspirations of the people.

I emphasize that all of what I have stated here today should be translated into action as speedily as possible with a view to inspiring the people with hope and removing their anxiety.

In observing today the first anniversary of the June 29 Declaration which opened a new era of democracy filled with hope, I renew once again my determination to keep

my promises made at that time and not to betray public expectations and support. I appeal for the cooperation and involvement of all my fellow citizens.

Opposition Seeks Release of Remaining Prisoners

SK3006070188 Seoul YONHAP in English
0650 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 30 (YONHAP)—South Korea's three main opposition parties decided Thursday to introduce a joint resolution in the National Assembly calling for the release of all prisoners of conscience.

Chairmen of the three opposition parties' human rights committees decided on the joint action in a meeting shortly after the government released 46 political prisoners. The committee heads said the number released was far smaller than expected.

The three, who head human rights committees in each of the opposition parties—the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), the Reunification Democratic Party (RDP) and the New Democratic Republican Party (NDRP)—said 612 political prisoners are still in prison.

The three parties also decided to add to the joint resolution a list of names of prisoners of conscience they say still behind bars.

The justice ministry paroled 46 political prisoners Thursday, including Kim Kun-tae, a well-known dissident. The ministry said the parolees have been selected from among prisoners who have served one-third of their prison terms and have shown clear repentance.

President No Tae-u Selects New Chief Justice

SK3006000588 Seoul YONHAP in English
2349 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 30 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u has chosen Supreme Court Justice Chong Ki-sung to succeed former Chief Justice Kim Yong-chol.

Kim resigned after hundreds of junior lower court judges demanded a reshuffle of the Supreme Court to restore what they said was tarnished public trust in the judicial branch of the government.

No has also selected Kim Yong-chun, a former member of the board of audit and inspection, to replace the board's current chairman, Hwang Yong-si, who has offered to resign.

The government plans to seek the National Assembly's approval of both nominees in a plenary session on Saturday.

PPD Drafts Revision to National Security Law
*SK2906010588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 29 Jun 88 p 2*

[Text] The opposition Party for Peace and Democracy presented yesterday a draft revision to the National Security Law aimed at preventing the law from being abused and clarifying the definition of "anti-state groups."

The revision focuses on Article Seven of the law, which prescribes that "whoever praises, inspires or sympathizes with activities of anti-state groups or benefits them be punished."

The draft defines an anti-state group "as an association or a group whose object is overthrowing the government or the state."

Article Seven of the law also stipulates that "any activity or expression that benefits anti-state groups is illegal."

But the PPD draft revision punishes only those who engage in "false propaganda activities aimed at benefiting anti-state groups and propaganda activities promoting a movement denying the existence of the state or trying to change the national structure."

In the draft revision, the PPD said the security law must be amended as it has often been misused by the regimes in power to suppress anti-government, democratization movements.

Nor does the law deal with the changed situation in which open-door policy and mutual exchanges are sought, the PPD said.

The PPD plans to submit the draft revision to the ongoing National Assembly session.

Opposition Parties Select 33 Laws for Revision
*SK2906010388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 29 Jun 88 p 2*

[Text] Chief policymakers of the three opposition parties selected yesterday 33 acts to be revised or revoked during the ongoing extraordinary Assembly session.

The three parties have already begun work to map out joint drafts to the targeted laws.

Of the 33 acts, 11 will be treated by the ad hoc panel on anti-democratic laws jointly set up by the three opposition parties and the DJP. The three parties plan to let the panel revise four acts and scrap seven others.

The seven acts to be revoked include the Social Security Act, the Act on the State Seniors Council and the Act on Renewal of Political Atmosphere.

The three parties are determined to revise the National Security Act, the Social Safety Act, the Act on the National Security Planning Agency and the Act on Treatment of Former Presidents.

The remaining 22 acts will be handled by pertinent standing committees of the Assembly.

Of them, the Act on the Korea Broadcasting Advertisement Corp. has been selected for revocation.

Ad Hoc Panels To Start Sessions 2 July
*SK2906002588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 29 Jun 88 p 2*

[Text] The seven ad hoc parliamentary panels set up Monday will convene their first sessions and select their chairmen this Saturday.

But before the panels begin full-fledged activities, the ruling and opposition parties must revise the Act on Testimony before the National Assembly and legislate the Act on Assembly Auditing and Inspection.

The two sides have agreed to act on the two laws by this Saturday but the deadline is unlikely to be met.

The key points of confrontation between the two sides concern the Assembly power to conduct irregular auditing of state management and the Assembly authority to bring any person to the Assembly for testimony.

Negotiators from the two sides have thus far showed no willingness to yield on these two points.

Kim Kwang-il, a negotiator from the Reunification Democratic Party, however, said yesterday that there is still room for compromise.

He revealed that his ruling party counterparts have said if the opposition withdraws its stance on these two issues, the ruling party is willing to accept all other opposition demands concerning the two acts.

He said the ruling party has resisted giving the Assembly the power to force any person to testify, since it knows that the primary opposition target will be former President Chon Tu-hwan.

Although Chon has the right to refuse to testify before the Assembly, Kim said, the ruling party feels that if he comes to the Assembly, it would be a public acknowledgement that he is responsible for the alleged wrongdoings of the Fifth Republic.

But Kim said the opposition is not all-out to grant the Assembly that power, suggesting that the three opposition parties might concede to the ruling party on this point.

He explained that in the face of a strong resistance from the ruling side, the only way to win the assembly the authority to let any person testify is to put the issue to a vote by lawmakers.

The opposition may win the vote since it commands a majority in the Assembly but this will inevitably stiffen the ruling side which has already vowed to persuade the president to exercise his veto, Kim said.

He also said even if the act is revised in compliance with the opposition demand, it is not a guarantee that the opposition can hear testimony from the person it brings to the Assembly since he has the constitutional right to refuse to testify.

Considering all this, negotiators of the ruling and opposition sides are expected to strike a compromise in which the opposition gives up its demand for an Assembly power concerning testimony and the ruling side accepts auditing of state management by the Assembly.

Meanwhile, the four parties have already agreed on the chairmen of the seven ad hoc panels. They include Mun Tong-hwan of the PPD for the committee on May 18 Kwangju uprising; Yi Ki-taek of the RDP for the panel on corruption of the fifth Republic; Yi Chong-kun of the NDRP for the committee on election injustices; and O Yu-pang of the DJP for the committee on revision of anti-democratic laws.

5-Year Term Sought for Student Activists
*SK3006035988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 30 Jun 88 p 3*

[Text] The prosecution demanded a uniform five-year imprisonment against seven students who were arrested for occupying briefly the U.S. Information Service [USIS] building in downtown Seoul on Feb. 24.

Prosecutor Cho Yong-chin sought the prison terms yesterday at the last hearing of the trial of the students, including Han Ki-won, 25, a senior of Yonsei University.

Cho argued that the accused should be sternly punished because they believe they could break law and order for their own goals, though they claim to be democrats.

Han and the other six students, all from Seoul universities, contended before the prosecutor's argument, "We staged the rally after seizing the USIS library to let people know that the U.S. imperialism must be brought down for a true democratization of the country."

Of the seven students, five were arrested for storming and seizing the USIS library, hurling firebombs and smashing library equipment and windows.

They shouted anti-government and anti-U.S. slogans during the about one hour seizure of the library, denouncing Washington's support for the military government and demanding an end to U.S. trade pressure.

The remaining two students are under arrest on charges of masterminding the occupation.

About 300 spectators, mostly college students and families of the accused, packed the court.

North Alleged To Provide Money to Students
*SK3006042388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 30 Jun 88 p 2*

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—North Korea has been providing various kinds of support, including money, to south Korean students who are demanding for inter-Korean student talks, a Japanese expert on north Korean affairs has said.

In the June 28 issue of the weekly SEKAI SHUBO, Katsumi Sato said the supports have been offered through the Chochongnyon, or the pro-Pyongyang Korean residents' group in Japan.

He made the allegations in an article he contributed to the weekly under the theme, "Prospects Zero for South-North Korean Talks."

A summary of the article follows.

South Korean students want to talk with their north Korean counterparts about the co-hosting of the Seoul Olympics, a joint march across the Korean peninsula, continuous exchange of south and north Korean students and the alleviation of pains of dispersed families.

As those who have even a small bit of knowledge about the Korean question may know, none of these agenda will be materialized.

The student exchange is being promoted by Chamintu, or the council aimed at "achieving self-reliance through anti-U.S. activities and anti-fascism."

As the name indicates, they bill south Korea as a U.S. colony and pledge to launch movements against the United States and dictatorship. This is exactly the same as the assertions of north Korea.

As I have said before, the key to the future of the inter-Korean talks is the economic gap of south and north Korea. If the gap is wide, the prospects may not be good. Talks may be realized if the gap is narrow.

At present, north Korean gross national product and per capita GNP is roughly one-sixth of that of the south.

30 June 1988

U.S. Imposes Anti-Dumping Duties on TV's
SK3006023588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
30 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] The U.S. Commerce Department has imposed anti-dumping duties ranging as high as 23.35 percent on Korean color TVs marketed in the United States, it was reported yesterday.

In its third and final ruling, the department levied a 2.34 percent duty on color TVs manufactured by Goldstar, a 3.21 percent duty on those produced by Samsung Electronics and the 23.35 percent duty on the ones made by Daewoo Electronics.

The preliminary anti-dumping rates which the U.S. Commerce Department delivered last May were 1.30 percent for Goldstar, 4.49 percent for Samsung Electronics and 3.78 percent for Daewoo Electronics.

The final anti-dumping ruling on Korean color TVs is based on the investigation of Korean color TVs which were exported to the United States between April 1, 1985 and March 31, 1986.

Cigarette Dumping Charged Against U.S. Firms
SK3006014188 Seoul YONHAP in English
0109 GMT 30 Jun 88

[By Yi Yong-chol]

[Text] Seoul, June 30 (YONHAP)—Top quality and the least expensive prices in the world are the attributes U.S. cigarette makers hope will allure Korean smokers to buy their Kent, Winston, Marlboro and other world-renowned brands, but their hope is provoking resentment and irritation among Korean cigarette suppliers and the Korean people in general.

Brown Williamson, one of the three largest U.S. tobacco firms, has reported to the Korean government that it will sell Kent, Kool and Lucky Strike cigarettes at 700 won (about 0.95 U.S. dollar) per pack starting July 1. A pack of Kent cigarettes costs about one dollar in the United States.

R.J. Reynolds and Philip Morris, the other two U.S. tobacco giants, are also expected to trim the prices of their cigarettes including Winston and Marlboro to the 700 won-level per pack from 800 won (about 1.10 dollars). Both firms notified the government earlier of their planned price cut.

The low-price push by the big three cigarette makers, however, has caused an immediate wave of bitter outcries from Koreans.

The U.S. export dumping backed by political pressure on Korea is immoral, and it makes a fool of the Korean people, the Federation of Korea Trade Unions said in a statement issued early this week.

The Workers' Union of the Korea Monopoly Corp., the state-run cigarette supplier, has charged that the prices are far too low, adding that it has embarked on probes into possible anti-dumping suits against the U.S. cigarette exporters.

American tobacco companies, however, seem determined to proceed with the lower prices as a way to boost their declining business at home.

The U.S. cigarette industry has been suffering from a 9.7 percent drop in sales in the U.S. market every year since 1982, faced with a growing anti-smoking sentiment among its health-conscious population, coupled with the government's policy of protecting people from unpleasant fumes.

Seeking an overseas breakthrough, particularly in East Asian nations, the U.S. tobacco firms boosted their exports to 100 billion cigarettes last year.

Japan accounted for 32 percent of the U.S. firms' overseas sales, compared with Hong Kong with 12 percent, Taiwan with 5.1 percent, and Singapore with 3.2 percent.

South Korea also surfaced as an attractive market as it annually consumes 2.33 billion dollars worth of cigarettes, the world's 13th largest amount.

Nearly 10 million smokers, about one-fourth of South Korea's population of more than 40 million, smoked 81 billion cigarettes last year. According to a report released in 1985 by World Watch Institute in the United States, South Korea's per capita cigarette consumption ranked sixth in the world.

The Korean government banned imports of foreign cigarettes until 1986, when it permitted imports but only through the exclusive cigarette distributor. The price of an imported pack ranged from 1,100 won (about 1.50 U.S. dollars) to 1,300 won (about 1.78 dollars).

U.S. cigarettes accounted for a 0.5 percent share of Korea's tobacco market in 1987, compared with a 9.6 percent share in Japan and a 10.1 percent share in Taiwan.

American cigarette lobbyists escalated pressure on their government to force Korea to fully liberalize the import of their products and their efforts paid off in a round of Korea-U.S. trade talks last month.

The Korean Government gave in to their requests to dismantle various restrictions on the import volume, sales and prices of foreign brands.

The government also agreed to allow tobacco advertisements in all printed media except for magazines and newspapers read chiefly by women or children.

Each of the three major U.S. tobacco firms, encouraged by the outcome of the talks, reportedly plans to spend 10 million to 13 million U.S. dollars on sales promotion in Korea, and to each attain a 5-10 percent market share.

Brown and Williamson has secured 500 sales outlets across the nation, while the other two have each contracted with 200 cigarette stalls.

The finance ministry and the Korea Monopoly Corp. have expressed concern that the U.S. share in the domestic cigarette market may jump to four or five percent by the end of this year, and to 10 or 15 percent next year with prices per pack pegged between 700 won and 1,000 won.

If U.S. cigarette makers' inroads into the Korean market amount to five percent, the annual income of Korean tobacco-growing households will fall by 1,120 dollars due to the expected supply glut of 2,000 tons of tobacco.

The Monopoly Corp., faced with shrinking market coverage since last year, was forced to lay off 1,772 employees last month, and an additional 281 workers could be laid off by the end of this year.

A report by the Monopoly Corporation showed that the average price of a cigarette pack in the U.S. market is 911 won (about 1.25 U.S. dollars), compared with 700-800 won (about 0.95-1.10 dollars) when shipped to Korea beginning next month.

A pack of U.S. cigarettes is priced at about 2.50 dollars in Britain, 1.40 dollars in France, 1.78 dollars in Japan, and 1.20 dollars in Taiwan.

Priced at 700 won (95 cents), a pack of Kent leaves virtually no room for mark-up or distribution costs, as the imported price is 36.26 cents (including cost, insurance, and freight), while the excise tax is 49 cents and retailers pocket 9.6 cents.

The Monopoly Corporation and the Federation of Leaf Tobacco Growers' Cooperatives have decided to file anti-dumping charges against the three U.S. cigarette makers.

The Monopoly Corporation and the Federation also found that the big three have run advertisements omitting warning notices such as smoking is harmful to your health in such major U.S. weeklies as TIME and NEWSWEEK when sold in Korea.

According to U.S. law, such warnings are mandatory in all types of publications including magazines circulated in the country.

All U.S. magazines purchased in Taiwan or Japan carry such notices.

The U.S. tobacco firms, which have run advertisements in violation of the Korea-U.S. accords, have launched not only forbidden outdoor advertisements on 100 store signs and street posters, but also sales promotion in publications in Korea even though they promised not to begin such promotional efforts until July.

The foreign ministry has summoned an official of the U.S. Embassy to deliver its official regret over the case.

An official survey revealed that most U.S. cigarettes contain more tar and nicotine, which are detrimental to human health, than Korean-made products.

A cigarette of such popular Korean brands as Eighty-Eight, Sol and Arirang contains 0.65-0.94 milligrams of nicotine, while Marlboro, Camel, Lark and most other U.S. cigarettes have more than 1.0 milligrams, except for Kent which has 0.98 milligrams.

The survey also found that Winston contains 1.33 milligrams of nicotine, more than twice the 0.65 milligrams in Eighty-Eight cigarettes.

The Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) in Seoul defined the U.S. pressure for liberalizing cigarette imports and what they termed as dumping pricing as Korea's version of an opium war. They also ask what the difference is between opium and cigarettes as long as both are habit-forming and unhealthy.

YMCA chapters across the country have declared they will participate in large-scale campaigns against foreign cigarettes starting in July.

They have already distributed bulletins to citizens, some of which read, U.S. cigarettes, never to buy nor sell, and shopkeepers, never accept guests smoking foreign cigarettes.

They also have encouraged people to boycott the products of such domestic conglomerates as Lucky, Doosan and Hanjin which import American tobacco.

The tobacco battle also seems to have heightened the anti-American sentiment, already prevalent in university campuses around the country.

The smoking rate of the Korean people will not rise, though, said Dr. Kim Il-sun, chairman of the Association of the Anti-Smoking Movement in Korea.

His optimism stems from recent statistics showing that 74.2 percent of Korean males smoke, signifying that the peak level has already been reached.

But the loud sales promotion of the U.S. makers, as in Taiwan, may provoke innocent youths to start smoking, he added.

Student Group Joins Campaign
*SK3006064788 Seoul YONHAP in English
0631 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Seoul, June 30 (YONHAP)—Amid widespread anti-U.S. cigarette campaigns across the nation, a student organization has also decided to begin a campaign urging consumers not to buy or smoke U.S. cigarettes.

The United Student Welfare Committees of 22 universities in Seoul resolved in a meeting Wednesday evening to continue staging nationwide anti-U.S. cigarette campaigns until American cigarettes are driven out.

The livelihood of (leaf tobacco) farmers in South Korea has been damaged severely by the imports of U.S. cigarettes, said the student organization under the umbrella of the Seoul Federation of Student Associations.

The organization also plans to urge consumers not to buy other commodities handled by the companies of cigarette importers, some of which are subsidiaries of leading Korean business conglomerates.

Various social organizations, including the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) and the Federation of Korea Trade Union's Association, have also joined the anti-U.S. cigarette drives.

The scheduled reduction in U.S. cigarette prices in Korea has partly contributed to the creation of boycott campaigns. On July 1, prices will fall to as low as 700 won (about 0.96 U.S. dollars) per pack, said to be the lowest in the world.

Cooperation With Thailand To Be Strengthened
*SK3006062488 Seoul YONHAP in English
0353 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Bangkok, Thailand, June 30 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Thailand agreed Thursday to strengthen their industrial cooperation, including promotion of their joint ventures, technological exchanges and joint development of natural resources.

The two nations also decided to push ahead with mutual cooperation in resources, technology and industry at the meeting for the promotion of industrial cooperation and joint ventures held here, Yi Won-hong, chairman of the Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (KOTRA), led the Korean delegation consisting of representatives of 29 enterprises while Chatchai Chunhavan, Thailand's deputy prime minister for economic affairs, headed the Thai delegation comprising representatives of 150 businesses.

Yi said the mutual cooperation will bear fruit when South Korea's technology and capital combine with Thailand's determination to develop its plentiful resources.

During the meeting, Chunhavan said Thailand will welcome South Korean investments.

Another Thai official attending the meeting said the most promising fields for South Korea's investments are textiles, electrics and electronics, non-ferrous metal, energy, chemical goods, pulp, paper, foods, machinery and industrial facilities.

The Thai official also said South Korea might build an industrial complex in Thailand jointly with the industrial estate authority of Thailand (IEAT) and suggested four regions where the joint industrial complex could be located.

Cambodia

Vietnamese Troops Begin Withdrawal

Hun Sen Holds News Conference

BK2906160088 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, called a news conference at the Chattomuk Conference Hall at 1500 on 29 June to clarify a number of questions around the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army and its supreme command as well as some auxiliary units from Cambodia.

Attending this news conference were correspondents of USA TODAY, MELBOURNE TRIBUNE, German news magazine DIE WELT, NEWSWEEK, FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, TEMPO, MAINICHI SHIMBUN, YOMIURI SHIMBUN, EXPRESS PARIS, TIME, L'HUMANITE, WASHINGTON POST, GUARDIAN, BANGKOK POST, ASAHI SHIMBUN, LOS ANGELES TIMES, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, NHAN DAN, PASASON, and QUAN DOI NHAN DAN; reporters of UPI, AP, KYODO, AFP, RAI, JIJI PRESS, REUTER, VNA, KPL, ADN, PAP, TASS, and NOVOSTI; cameramen of IGN TV, FR3, NTV, ABC TV, CBS TV, NHK, NBC, ZOF, TVAM, Asahi TV, VISNEWS TV, NDN TV, TV Cuba, TV Vietnam, TV Laos, and Soviet TV; and U.S., Vietnamese, and Lao radio correspondents. These journalists came from the United States, Australia, the FRG, the UK, Indonesia, France, Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand, Belgium, Italy, Sweden, the Soviet Union, the GDR, Poland, Cuba, Vietnam, and Laos. Many from our national media as well as the representatives of various friendly countries embassies and international organizations accredited to Cambodia also attended.

The comrade chairman of the Council of Ministers made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Hun Sen] Ladies, gentlemen, and dear friends: First of all allow me to warmly welcome all of you who have come to visit and cover the seventh withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army command from Cambodia.

As it has been announced, 50,000 Vietnamese volunteers together with their Command will be withdrawn and repatriated from June to the end of December 1988, and the rest will be placed under the command of the PRK. This is a plan for troop withdrawal jointly worked out by the PRK and the SRV. According to an overall plan, the deadline for the complete withdrawal of the Vietnamese Army has been set for 1990. This is a big step taken with a great courage and sense of responsibility. Our decision to withdraw such a large number of Vietnamese troops is based on the improvement of the security situation and

on the growth and development of the security and Armed Forces of Cambodia that are in the process of undertaking the responsibility of national defense by themselves. Although the Vietnamese troop withdrawal is being effected outside the framework of a political solution, it can contribute to the search for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian conflict.

As you all know, the Cambodian problem is composed of two key issues, one is the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia and the other is the Pol Pot issue. With regard to the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, whether there will be a political solution or not, the withdrawal will be completed in 1990 at the latest if no political solution could be found. But if a fair political solution is achieved, the deadline for the Vietnamese troops withdrawal may be even earlier.

On this aspect, it is seen that the issue of the presence of the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia can be solved through the efforts and goodwill of Cambodia and Vietnam. But the remaining issue is Pol Pot and the question is who will be responsible for resolving it? For almost 10 years now, with the assistance of the Vietnamese volunteer army, we have endeavored to stop the return of Pol Pot whereas a number of countries, which have once condemned Pol Pot's genocidal crimes and which are opposed to their return to power, have been backing Pol Pot in his fight against us on the ground that they oppose the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia.

Now that the issue of the Vietnamese troops presence in Cambodia is being and will certainly be solved, what will be the attitude of those countries which have requested the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia but which are also opposed to the return to power of Pol Pot? In my view, these countries should work together to ward off the Pol Pot danger in the vital interests of the Cambodian people. The Pol Pot issue is the most important one in any negotiation, in the quest for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. The Cambodian people certainly do not agree to accept any political solution that would not lead toward the definitive eradication of the possibility of a revival of the Pol Pot regime, and in this case the Cambodian people deem it necessary to continue the struggle through military means in order to prevent the Pol Pot gang's return—a task that we will have to undertake alone after 1990 without the assistance of the Vietnamese troops. In whatever circumstances the Pol Potists will have no chance to overthrow us by military means. Our reason for wanting to solve the problems through negotiations is to put an end to the war of subversion waged by the Pol Potists against the Cambodian people living along the Cambodian-Thai border and in rural areas.

Ladies, gentlemen, and dear friends, apart from China, Thailand has an important role in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem and in helping to speed up the Vietnamese troop withdrawal.

To create an atmosphere of detente along the Cambodia-Thailand border, Cambodia and Vietnam have agreed to withdraw Vietnamese volunteer troops 30 km from the Cambodia-Thailand frontier. We want to make the Cambodia-Thailand border one of peace and friendship, a border that would be beneficial to the political, economic and cultural relations between the two peoples. We make efforts not to cause clashes between our forces with the Thai forces provided there is no violation from the Thai side.

And we do hope that Thailand will not again allow any country or any other armed forces to use its territory against Cambodia. If Thailand really wants the Vietnamese volunteer army to withdraw from Cambodia, solve the Cambodian problem by political means, and promote friendship with the Cambodian people, it can certainly do it by being truly neutral in the Cambodian conflict. For the time being, the Cambodian side requests that the Thai side shows restraint from any clashes between the Thai and Cambodian armies and joins us in the process of setting up a safety zone along the Cambodia-Thailand border—the first steps for which should start, if possible, at some portions of the border.

For humanitarian reasons, the Cambodian authorities will soon release Thai Army officers, soldiers, and civilians captured on Cambodian soil.

I would like to thank all of you for your attention and I am ready to answer any questions you may ask me now.

[AFP reporter] I am commissioned by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESS. Will your go to the Jakarta cocktail party even if the Khmer Rouge does not take part in this meeting?

[Hun Sen] First, let me tell you that the PRK has always tried to find a solution through negotiation. Therefore, it always welcomes any initiative to bring about a dialogue. In fact, I have already had two rounds of talks with Norodom Sihanouk though the Khmer Rouge and Son Sann did not participate. I and Prince Sihanouk regarded the Sihanouk-Hun Sen meeting as the initial stage of the cocktail party itself.

Regarding the forthcoming Jakarta cocktail party, let me inform you that up to the present I have not received any invitation or any compromise about joining this meeting. Personally, I feel very little optimism for the possibility that this meeting will be held next July because, on the one hand, the Phnom Penh government—one of the leading actors in this Jakarta meeting—has not even been invited and, on the other, there are moves to turn the Jakarta meeting into a dialogue between Vietnam and Sihanouk or between Vietnam and the tripartite coalition, something that I regard as another impasse.

I would like to make our position clear one more time that Phnom Penh will not attend this Jakarta meeting if it is changed into a meeting between Vietnam and Sihanouk or between Vietnam and the tripartite coalition. Therefore, it is necessary to break through the impasse, we must return to the former formula of the cocktail party upon which Vietnam and Indonesia agreed with each other in July 1987.

[PAP reporter] I work for the POLISH PRESS AGENCY. Comrade Premier, do you think the climate to organize a cocktail party is good now? My second question is: Do you see some similarities or differences between the problem of Afghanistan and the Kampuchean problem—do you see the problem of Afghanistan as a model to help resolve the Kampuchean problem?

[Hun Sen] The current climate is very favorable to the quest for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. Therefore, it is most favorable for a meeting between Cambodian parties concerned to find a way out. However, other parties are making conditions to delay and scuttle the Jakarta cocktail party, making it impossible for this party to be successful because of their preconditions. This should not be blamed on the Phnom Penh government. It is the other side which has hampered this meeting.

Regarding the Kampuchean and Afghan issues, let me inform you that their similarities rest only in the fact that the conflicts in the two countries call for a similar political solution. However, as a concrete process of settlement, we cannot take the Afghan solution as a model for the settlement of the Cambodian problem and vice versa because the situation in the two countries is different, which calls for a dissimilar solution. One of the many important different characters of the two problems is that there is no question of genocide in Afghanistan. But in Cambodia there is the question of Pol Pot genocide. Therefore, we must look at such different points in all solutions.

Now, let us put an end to the question of whether the Afghanistan problem can be a model for Cambodia or the use of one area as a model for another. Let us stop this talk which for the past few months has been widely discussed by the media.

[First unidentified reporter] Mr Premier, Prince Sihanouk has proposed that an international peace-keeping force be sent to Cambodia to prevent the return of the Khmer Rouge, but you have rejected this idea. Will you reconsider this position on the expedition of this international force?

[Hun Sen] Prince Norodom Sihanouk has indeed proposed the sending of an international peace-keeping force to Cambodia, and our side has rejected this idea. It is completely meaningless that you call for the withdrawal of the troops of a foreign country to send back to

Cambodia the troops of several foreign countries. Moreover, I firmly believe that this international force cannot control the Cambodian situation if the Cambodian parties do not reach an agreement with each other. We have already seen the situation in Lebanon. Despite the presence of the international peace-keeping force in Lebanon, this force cannot keep control of the situation in the case that the parties in Lebanon do not achieve unity and compromise. The same would happen in Cambodia. If no attention is paid to reconciling the different warring factions before hand, there certainly will be cause for concern for Prince Norodom Sihanouk regarding his responsibility for the destiny of the Cambodian people.

While he is worrying about the future acts of the Pol Potists, today he is joining them in opposing those who are trying to prevent Pol Pot's return. This has made the people wonder whether or not they should place our fate on Prince Sihanouk since he has shown no clear-cut position on the Pol Pot issue. And also because they had already once banked their destiny with Prince Sihanouk between 1975 and 1978.

I thus would like to stress that we will certainly not consider the proposal about sending an international peace-keeping force to Cambodia.

[Second unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, there was a report that an emissary of the UN secretary general was on his way here tomorrow. We would like to know how this mission, if it is true, how this mission comes about. What parties beside the PRK will he be talking to. And do you consider it a promising initiative?

[Hun Sen] It is true that tomorrow a special envoy of the UN secretary general will be meeting with me in the evening. We are receiving this delegation because we welcome the role of the UN general secretary in the quest for a solution to the Cambodian problem. I do not know yet what issue the special envoy of the UN general secretary would like to discuss with me. But according to some reports, he will bring with him a draft political solution for the Cambodian problem.

Regarding the question about what other countries are making contact, let me inform you that a broad diplomatic movement is in full swing now aimed at resolving the Cambodian problem. Among the these initiatives was the proposal by Prince Sihanouk calling for the meeting of the four Cambodian parties together with the leaders of the Nonaligned Movement and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. If we look closely at this overall movement, we will see that there are many possibilities to solve this deadlock.

[(Barber)] My name is (Bob Barber). I am with the London OBSERVER, and I write for the SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER. I have two questions for you, sir. If the Vietnamese Army completely withdraws and the Khmer Rouge appear to be winning its struggle to return to power, would the Vietnamese Army return to fight the

Khmer Rouge after 1990? My second question is: In general, in the socialist bloc, in the socialist countries there is a trend toward democracy especially with Mr Gorbachev in the Soviet Union. Do you plan to follow this trend and to reintroduce free elections, free press, and the right to travel abroad?

[Hun Sen] Now there is a broad publicity campaign launched by the Khmer Rouge about the so-called strategic chance of 1990, that is their uprising and grasp of power after the Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Cambodia. Let me tell you, however, that at present, the activities of the Pol Potists are mainly concentrated on using small bands for sabotage against civilian targets. We have clearly demonstrated that the use of small forces cannot solve any military problem. For this reason, after the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, these forces will remain unable to solve the military problem. Of course we admit that the internecine war will continue through the devastation caused by these small Pol Potist bands. However, an armed overthrow of our side will never happen.

Let me warn now that those countries which have supported the Pol Potists against us and against the presence of the Vietnamese troops in Cambodia must not take advantage of that event and that time to help the Pol Potists struggle against the Cambodian people. We will certainly not practice the strategy and tactics of keeping our hands bound.

It is true that the reform atmosphere in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is a good point. Conducting reforms or not or how far these reforms should go is an internal affair of these countries. Yet we welcome these reforms. In general, the situation in one country is different from that in another. Therefore, we cannot just implement the blueprint for one country in another country. Normally, we proceed according to the mores and customs of a people. Take for example my country where we also talk about socialist construction. However, the economy of my country is a market-oriented economy. We have all types of economic activities, including state-run, collective, family-run, and private economic activities. Now, the government is asking the National Assembly to create a new economic component, namely a joint state-private economy. This is a peculiar sight that can be seen here, unlike in other countries.

As far the freedom of overseas travel is concerned, let me tell you that my government has put no restriction whatsoever. If you have money to buy plane tickets and go abroad to visit your families, it is your own business. The government always creates favorable conditions for you to do so.

[(Hiebert)] My name is (Murray Hiebert) from the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW. Premier, Vietnamese officials have said that there were some lively discussion between the Vietnamese side and the Cambodian

30 June 1988

side over the withdrawal of the military command and the Vietnamese military advisers by the end of this year. The Vietnamese say that the Cambodian side was anxious. Can you tell us what some of your, the Cambodian Government, anxieties were in thinking about and anticipating the withdrawal of the military command and Vietnamese military advisers. Second question, briefly, is that you have said that 50,000 troops will be withdrawn by the end of the year, can you tell us how many have been withdrawn by the end of June this year.

[Hun Sen] Regarding the question about withdrawing 50,000 troops and the Vietnamese command, we have discussed this subject for a long time. As I have already stressed, this is a big but responsible step in that we withdraw as many troops as is feasible. This means that this withdrawal will not cause any change in the situation of the country, not even the situation of a small region.

About the question of how many have already been withdrawn, let me tell you that many units have been withdrawn and others are being withdrawn. I have no specific figures for you, but I can estimate that it is at least one-fourth of these 50,000 troops has already been withdrawn. [end recording]

This news conference took place in a cordial atmosphere of mutual understanding.

[Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1326 GMT on 29 June in an abbreviated report on the questions and answer session adds: "Asked about the Cambodian refugees, Hun Sen said that the Cambodian Government has paid great attention and is concerned about their fate. It is going to reach an agreement with the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] on their repatriation. The Phnom Penh government asked the High Commissioner to give them data on persons who want to return. But so far it has not received any and Thailand has not made its attitude known regarding this question. Besides, Hun Sen said, if there were true repatriation of these refugees, it would be important to separate the armed elements."]

[“To the question on the forthcoming release of the Thai military and civilians captured in Cambodian territory, the chairman revealed that they were more than 150 and that the PRK was contacting the International Committee of the Red Cross to set a date and details of the release.”]

Hun Sen Toasts Army Command

*BK3006044088 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Jun 88*

[Text] On the night of 29 June at the 8 October Guest House of the PRK's National Defense Ministry, a solemn reception was held in honor of the delegation from the repatriating Supreme Command of the Vietnamese volunteer army.

Taking part in this ceremony were, among others, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Men Sam-An, female, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, and chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission; Comrade Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; Comrade Ney Pena, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and interior minister; Comrade Chan Seng, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Committee's Control Commission; and Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and secretary of the provisional party committee of Phnom Penh Municipality.

On the Vietnamese side were the delegation of the supreme command of the Vietnamese volunteer army led by Comrade Lieutenant General Le Ngoc Hien, chief of the repatriating supreme command of the Vietnamese volunteer army; and Comrade Ngo Dien, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV to Cambodia. Also attending were leaders from the party, state, and mass organizations and many KPRAF cadres. Representatives from the diplomatic corps and friendly countries accredited to Cambodia also attended this ceremony.

At this solemn ceremony, Comrade Hun Sen made a speech saying, among other things:

[Begin recording] Today, on behalf of the Cambodian party, government, National Defense Ministry, and people, and in my own name, I would like to express warmest and most cordial greetings to all comrades and friends attending this reception in honor of the comrades at the Supreme Command of the Vietnamese volunteer army and Vietnamese Army experts who have successfully fulfilled their proletarian internationalist duties in Cambodia and who will be returning home soon.

For almost 10 years, the comrades at the supreme command of the Vietnamese volunteer army and experts have done their best and made sacrifices, while courageously and valiantly braving all kinds of difficulties. They have greatly contributed to the cause of liberating the Cambodian people from the brutal, barbarous, and savage Pol Pot-Leng Sary genocidal regime and continue to provide great assistance to the cause of building and defending the Cambodian motherland to achieve independence, peace, and happiness.

The Cambodian revolution is currently making great progress and is advancing firmly toward gradually assuming the task of defending the motherland and revolutionary gains, with the advantage of the special Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity. [applause] In carrying out their proletarian internationalist duties, the comrades at the supreme command of the Vietnamese volunteer army and Vietnamese experts have demonstrated precious activities to defend the base of Cambodia's independence, revolutionary gains, and the lives of the Cambodian people. The heroism of the comrades will always remain in the hearts of our Cambodian Army and people.

Full of ineffable feelings as the comrades leave us to return home, we would like to express admiration and unforgettable gratitude for their noble and precious heroic example. Although the comrades are leaving us—comrades who shared weal and woe—the bonds of special militant solidarity between the two parties, armies, and people, Cambodia and Vietnam will remain close and strengthen. The Cambodian Army and people will fight more vigorously, with a lofty spirit of responsibility, to win the definitive victory for the cause of defending and building the motherland and gradually advance toward socialism.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian party, government, National Defense Ministry, and people, I would like to express profound gratitude to the fraternal Vietnamese party, government, army, and people who have always aided the Cambodian revolution in the causes of national liberation and of defending and building the Cambodian motherland.

Through you, I would like to convey sentiments, greetings, and wishes to Vietnamese parents, sisters, and brothers, and the families of our comrades: May they enjoy good health and success. [applause]

Dear comrades and friends, in the coming days, although we will be apart from each other, our fraternal and revolutionary sentiments and the special Cambodia-Vietnam militant solidarity will strengthen and get closer. We pledge to remain close to one another and always be ready to unite in fighting against all kinds of enemies and to together be victorious under any circumstances. I would like to take this solemn occasion to wish that the special Cambodia-Vietnam militant solidarity last forever. May all the comrades enjoy good health and success in every revolutionary duty.

Please raise your glasses to wish the comrades at the Vietnamese supreme command and Vietnamese experts a good journey home and success in the cause of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese motherland. [applause] [end recording]

In his return speech, Comrade Lieutenant General Le Ngoc Hien said:

[Begin recording in Vietnamese fading into Cambodian translation] We are very touched by today's reception. On behalf of the supreme command of the Vietnamese volunteer army and Vietnamese experts present today, I would like to thank you all for your attention and for every fine sentiment of the comrades leaders of the party, state, National Assembly, front, and the Cambodian National Defense Ministry in organizing this cordial get-together full of the camaraderie and fraternal sentiments of one family.

In the past few days, we took leave of the comrades leaders of the party, state, front, and various central services and ministries in an atmosphere full of fondness and moving sentiments. This is an opportunity for us and the fraternal comrades to recall the unforgettable memories of the period in which we fought shoulder to shoulder and made sacrifices for the survival of the fraternal Cambodian people, for the victory of the Cambodian revolution, and for the cause of the common revolution of our two nations, Cambodia and Vietnam. We laud every brilliant achievement and the miraculous progress of the Cambodian revolution. [applause]

May the Vietnam-Cambodia militant solidarity and the Vietnam-Cambodia-Laos militant solidarity last forever!

Please raise your glass to good health! [applause] [end recording]

This ceremony went on in an extremely warm and cordial atmosphere of friendship and solidarity.

Koy Buntha Visits Command

BK3006052488 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1200 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] On the night of 28 June, leaders from the National Defense Ministry visited the Supreme Command of the Vietnamese volunteer army and Vietnamese experts and expressed their most cordial sentiments.

On this occasion, Comrade Koy Buntha, member of the party Central Committee and minister of national defense, expressed most profound gratitude for the immense and priceless deeds of the Vietnamese supreme command, experts, and the Vietnamese volunteer army for their contribution to liberating the Cambodian land and people from the genocidal regime and to the cause of defending and building the Cambodian motherland in the past nearly 10 years. The comrade also expressed fond sentiments and regrets for the repatriation of the Supreme Command, experts, and the Vietnamese volunteer army. Our Cambodian Army and people will fondly recall the countless and unforgettable memories in their hearts.

To express gratitude and transform these fond sentiments, the comrade minister said we will heighten vigilance and the fighting spirit and strive toward gradually

assuming the task of building and defending the motherland and move stage by stage toward socialism in accordance with the resolutions of the party's fifth congress. We will strive to raise our leadership capability and firmly manage the Army to assume the tasks in the revolution's new phase. We will constantly expand and strengthen the bonds of the special Cambodia-Vietnam and Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos militant solidarity and expand cooperation with the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries.

Replying, Comrade Lieutenant General Le Ngoc Hien, chief of the supreme command of the Vietnamese volunteer army, expressed thanks and pointed out the assistance of the Cambodian party, government, army, people in fulfilling Vietnam's proletarian internationalist duties in the PRK. He also stressed the unbreakable bonds of solidarity between our two parties, governments, armies, and people.

Thousands Bid Farewell

*BK3006072388 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0500 GMT
30 Jun 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 30 Jun (SPK)—Some 50,000 persons this morning gathered along streets leading to Pochentong Airport to bid farewell to the Command of the Vietnamese volunteers as it departed for home after fulfilling its mission in Cambodia.

At 0700 sharp the convoy—led by a jeep in which General Le Ngoc Hien, chief of the Command, was riding in company of Cambodian Defense Minister Soy Keo—heeded toward the airport. It was greeted along a stretch of some dozen kilometers, beginning at the former palace of Chamka Mon, by throngs of inhabitants crowding the footpaths and both sides of the streets, waving flags, banners, and posters praising the Cambodia-Vietnam friendship and militant solidarity.

Half an hour later, the convoy arrived at the airport where a brief farewell ceremony took place. Present there, among others, were Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly; Bou Thang, Political Bureau member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Koy Buntha, Central Committee member and minister of national defense.

Ngo Dien, Vietnamese ambassador to Cambodia, as well as other members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Phnom Penh and many foreign journalists and observers were also present.

In his speech, after praising immense sacrifices made by the Vietnamese volunteers during their internationalist mission in Cambodia, Minister Koy Buntha expressed on behalf of the Cambodian party, government, people, and Armed Forces profound thanks to the Vietnamese party, government, people, and Army for their timely and effective assistance to the cause of the Cambodian

people's rebirth and to the Cambodian revolution. He pledged to follow the example of heroism of the volunteers and to continue to cooperate with those still remaining in Cambodia in defending the revolutionary gains—the fruit of the Cambodia-Vietnam strategic solidarity—and in raising the sense of responsibility to ensure the defense and construction of the Cambodian motherland.

In his return speech, General Le Ngoc Hien hailed the friendship and solidarity between Vietnam and Cambodia in the struggle for independence, freedom, peace, and the peaceful life of the two peoples.

After recalling the history of the common struggle waged by the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples—united forever in weal and woe—General Le Ngoc Hien said he was convinced that while holding aloft the banner of patriotism and internationalism the Cambodian people will win total victory and successfully carry out all tasks defined by the KPRP. He thanked the Cambodian people throughout the country for aiding the Vietnamese volunteers in the accomplishment of their mission.

Accompanied by Minister Koy Buntha, General Le Ngoc Hien then gave warm hugs and handshakes to Cambodian party and state leaders. Gifts and bouquets were presented to the departing soldiers and monks made prayers for their safe journey home.

At 0830, helicopters and planes transporting the Vietnamese volunteers took off to thunderous applause.

Koy Buntha at Farewell Ceremony

*BK3006075088 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Speech by Defense Minister Koy Buntha at farewell ceremony for departing Vietnamese Army Command at Pochentong Airport, Phnom Penh on 30 June—recorded]

[Text] In only a few more hours, the comrades at the supreme command of the Vietnamese volunteer army will be returning home. Our sentiments—like those of our two parties, governments, people, and Armies—are boundless. The comrades are leaving our land and will be reunited with their families and compatriots; but, our feelings, those of our party, government, people, and the KPRAF will always be with you. Soon you will be leaving us, but your immense deeds, noble heart of the precious proletarian internationalist spirit, fine activities, and images will always stay with us and every Cambodian family. Your physical and moral efforts, as well as the blood you shed on our land, have been transformed into a rebirth and peace for our people; they have been transformed into happiness for our children and a powerful force for our revolutionary armed forces. Our party, government, people, and KPRAF have engraved in our

hearts the deeds of all comrades and Vietnamese volunteer army who are still carrying out precious proletarian internationalist duties for the cause of our Cambodian revolution.

Dear comrades and friends, on this occasion, on behalf of the party Central Committee, government, the National Defense Ministry, and on behalf of the Cambodian people and the KPRAF, I would like to express most profound sentiments and gratitude to the party, government, people, the VPA, and to the comrades at the supreme command of the Vietnamese volunteer army and the Vietnamese military experts who have provided timely and effective assistance for the cause of the Cambodian revolution's rebirth, stability, and longevity.

We promise and pledge to learn from the heroic example of the noble and precious proletarian internationalist spirit of the comrades at the supreme command, experts, and members of the Vietnamese volunteer army. Each one of us, like each cadre and each combatant, pledges to defend and consolidate the revolutionary gains of the Cambodia-Vietnam bonds of militant solidarity. We pledge to expand the spirit of self-reliance and heighten the spirit of responsibility to ensure the cause of defending and building the Cambodian motherland. We will strive to expand the relations of militant solidarity and cooperation with the comrades of the Vietnamese volunteer army who are still carrying out missions on our land. We will strive to move step by step to take over the duties you are carrying out on our land.

Please convey our fond sentiments, greetings, and gratitude to your Vietnamese parents, sisters, and nieces and nephews. We wish all you comrades good health, a safe journey home, success in your duties, and happiness. [applause]

Long live the everlasting special Cambodia-Vietnam bonds of militant solidarity! [applause]

SRV Commander Says Good-Bye
*BK3006091588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Speech by Lieutenant General Le Ngoc Hien, chief of the supreme command of the Vietnamese Army in Cambodia, at farewell ceremony at Pochentong Airport in Phnom Penh on 30 June—recorded in Vietnamese fading into Cambodian translation]

[Text] Among our cadres present here today are some comrades who were cadres of the volunteer army during the time our two countries were united in the struggle against the French colonialists. Some were cadres of the volunteer army when our two nations fought shoulder to shoulder against the U.S. imperialists. Some others, at the urgent request of the KUFNCD, came to carry out internationalist duties with the Cambodian people to liberate them and topple the Pol Pot genocidal regime.

In the past decades, as on the last day of June 1988, there have been unforgettable memories. There are countless unforgettable memories in our hearts. These are the splendid pictures of the gentle and courageous Cambodian people and the relations of militant solidarity between our two nations and of every fine sentiment of our comrades, who have common enemies and are united in the same ideal and the same goal of fighting for independence and freedom of the countries and for the people's peace and security. These are the pictures of the comrades who have fought together from the time they were in the Issarak army and cadres and combatants in the current regular, regional, and militia forces. We shared difficulties and hardship, sacrifices, happiness, and victories.

During the struggle and through hardship, we have come to know the truth which Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin constantly reminds us: Cambodia-Vietnam relations of militant solidarity and combat alliance are the determining factor for victory of our two nations. These represent the strong belief that the Cambodian people are a heroic people and the KPRAF are heroic forces, and holding aloft the banner of nationalism and internationalism, the Cambodian revolution will certainly score a complete victory as envisaged by the KPRP. These sentiments and strong belief are alive in our hearts.

Once again, allow us to convey most profound gratitude and to take leave of respected Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin, Comrade Chairman Chea Sim, Comrade Chairman of the Council of Ministers Hun Sen, other leading comrades at the National Defense Ministry, all comrade leaders of the party, state, front, mass organizations, working class, peasantry, clergy, and all intellectuals, cadres, and combatants throughout the country.

Long live the glorious KPRP! [applause]

Long live the PRK!

Long live the heroic Cambodian people!

Long live the everlasting bonds of militant solidarity between Vietnam and Cambodia and among Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos!

Thank you and good-bye Comrades. [applause]

State Council Awards 88 SRV Specialists
*BK2806130588 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1110 GMT 28 Jun 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 28—Eighty-eight Vietnamese specialists have been decorated by the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea in recognition of their outstanding contributions to the revival of the Kampuchean nation.

The decoration was made in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday by Thong Khon, candidate member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and mayor of Phnom Penh City, who led a delegation of the Kampuchean capital on a visit to Ho Chi Minh City.

Speaking on the occasion, Thong Khon sincerely thanked the party and Government of Vietnam for having sent specialists to Kampuchea to help in the Kampuchean people's national reconstruction.

On behalf of the award recipients, Le Dinh Nhon, acting president of the Ho Chi Minh City Fatherland Front Organization, expressed their joy to receive the awards of the PRK's State Council and expressed their resolve to continue promoting the solidarity between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples, and particularly between Ho Chi Minh City and Phnom Penh.

Hun Sen Greets SRV's Do Muoi on Election
*BK2906152788 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0446 GMT
29 Jun 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 29 Jun (SPK)—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, has just sent a message of warm greetings to Do Muoi on his election to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV.

"I am very proud to note that the special relations of friendship, the firm militant solidarity, and the all-sided cooperation between Cambodia and Vietnam in particular and between the three Indochinese countries in general are further strengthening and developing with each passing day," says the message which adds:

"I am firmly convinced that under your wise and clear-sighted leadership, the government and people of fraternal Vietnam will win more and greater successes in national construction and defense, particularly in socio-economic restructuring."

Phnom Penh Meeting Marks KPRP Anniversary
*BK3006091088 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1250 GMT 29 Jun 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK June 29—A 1,200-strong meeting was held in Phnom Penh Tuesday to mark the 37th anniversary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee (June 28).

Present on the Presidium, among others, were Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea; Chea Sim, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of Kampuchean Fatherland; Say Phuthang, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee, president of its Control Commission, and vice

chairman of the State Council; Bou Thang and Chea Soth, Politburo members of the PRPK Central Committee and vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers; Mat Ly, Politburo member of the PRPK Central Committee and president of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions.

Members of the diplomatic corps in Kampuchea, and representatives of the departing Vietnamese Army volunteers attended.

Addressing the meeting, President Heng Samrin recalled the history of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea as well as its situation after the ouster of the genocidal Pol Pot regime on January 1979. He highlighted the remarkable achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past 10 years, particularly in the military field. These achievements, he said, are inseparable from the devoted assistance of Vietnamese experts and army volunteers. The Kampuchean people could not obtain the historic victory of January 7, 1979 and other achievements without the wholehearted support and assistance internationalism. [as received]

Thanks to the steady growth of the Kampuchean revolution, the governments of Kampuchea and Vietnam have decided to withdraw an important part of Vietnamese Army volunteers and their command this year. This is the 7th of its kind since 1982.

President Heng Samrin energetically condemned the enemy's perfidious plots and manoeuvres and its slanderous propaganda against the Kampuchean revolution as well as the three Indochinese countries.

"They are seeking to justify their demand for the elimination of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and spread the slanderous charge that Vietnam is [word indistinct] Kampuchea as the latter is being pressurized by the world public," he noted.

With regard to the international situation, the Kampuchean leader acclaimed the results of the recent Soviet-American summit in Moscow and voiced full support for the Soviet Union's peace policy and its struggle for a nuclear-weapon-free world. He expressed his approval of the ministerial conference on disarmament of the non-aligned countries recently held in Havana.

He reaffirmed that the Kampuchean people, victims of the destructive war waged by imperialism and of the genocidal Pol Pot regime cherish nothing other than to live in peace. He noted that an equitable solution to the Kampuchean issue must guarantee the non-return of the genocidal criminals in Kampuchea. The PRK welcomes all initiatives aimed at bringing a political solution to the Kampuchean problem beneficial to the Kampuchean people and to peace, stability and cooperation in the region.

President Heng Samrin said: The PRK is prepared to resume meetings between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk and talk with other Khmer opposition factions, excluding the criminal Pol Potists.

President Heng Samrin strongly condemned some reactionary circles for their attempts to disturb the Kampuchean problem, internationally and internally aimed at lowering the prestige of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and undermining international solidarity. He rejected all schemes to dissolve the PRK Government.

In conclusion, the Kampuchean leader called on all people misguided by the enemy's propaganda to rally to the revolution. He urged the people as well as the armed forces of Kampuchea to work harder for the national construction and defence and to further consolidate international solidarity—a decisive factor for the victory of the Kampuchean revolution.

Sihanouk Pessimistic About 'Cocktail Party'
*OW2906192388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1304 GMT
29 Jun 88*

[Text] Bangkok, June 29 KYODO—Prince Norodom Sihanouk says he is pessimistic about the outcome of so-called "cocktail" peace talks on Kampuchea scheduled in Jakarta late next month.

In a written reply to KYODO News Service, Sihanouk said he will attend the meeting although he does not expect a satisfactory answer would come from it.

The Jakarta "cocktail party" talks, scheduled to begin on July 25, will bring together leaders of the Hanoi-backed government in Phnom Penh and Sihanouk's three-party coalition of antigovernment factions.

Vietnam, Laos, Thailand and Indonesia are also scheduled to join the talks after the all-Kampuchean session.

Sihanouk said he does not think a settlement of the nine-year-old Kampuchea conflict would come until Vietnam pulls out all its troops from Kampuchea.

Vietnam has said it will withdraw all its 100,000 troops from Kampuchea by 1990, with half of them to go before the end of this year.

Indonesia

Murdani Meets SRV Armed Forces Chief of Staff
*BK3006091688 Jakarta International Service
in English 0800 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] Vietnam considers Indonesia, in particular its Armed Forces, as great importance to Vietnam and the Vietnamese [words indistinct] Indonesian friendly attitude, which it has shown so far.

The expression of appreciation was conveyed by the chief of the General Staff of the Vietnamese Armed Forces, Senior Lieutenant General Doan Khue when he paid a courtesy call on Indonesian Defense and Security Minister L.B. Murdani on Tuesday [28 June].

According to Gen Doan Khue, the friendly attitude as shown by Indonesia is an attitude much needed by Vietnam for the welfare of its people.

Interview With Alatas on Cambodia Issue
*BK2906105088 Jakarta TVRI Television Network
in Indonesian 1330 GMT 28 Jun 88*

[Interview of Foreign Minister Ali Alatas with JAKARTA POST Editor Sabam Siagian and unidentified TVRI moderator—recorded; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Siagian] We cannot just sigh over what is happening in Southeast Asia that brings us to the Cambodian problem. Mr Foreign Minister, you have repeatedly issued statements on television. What are the mechanics [preceding word in English], what will actually happen at the end of July?

[Alatas] What will happen will surely be the result of a series of actions or preparations which were carried out earlier in an effort to save time.

What we observe are the following: Since the occurrence of the Cambodian conflict, ASEAN regrets that this issue has become a continuous one at the United Nations for numerous years. Since then, ASEAN, besides condemning or expressing its regret, has been seeking a resolution—a resolution through discussion, that is a political discussion, a comprehensive discussion for an overall resolution, which would mean resolving all aspects of the problem. This effort has been undertaken in various ways, the holding of international conferences in the United Nations in 1981 and so on. All these have surely shown some results but have not yet brought us to a definite resolution.

Most recently, Prince Sihanouk tried a different method, holding direct discussions with his opponent Hun Sen who is currently in control in Phnom Penh. Even after two meetings, these had not brought us any nearer to a resolution. This induced Indonesia to make a proposal that was then supported by ASEAN. Why not give the opportunity to all those involved to meet in an informal framework? Do not have any pre-formal meetings. Hold an informal meeting to give the opportunity for discussion and allow each person to present his views in a definite way, or in the English language break the ice [preceding three words in English] which all the while has obstructed the possibility of a resolution. This is the main objective of the Jakarta informal meeting we will hold this July, God willing.

[Siagian] Who are those involved, sir?

[Alatas] Firstly, we shall invite those factions or groups made up of Cambodians themselves. They are Prince Sihanouk's group itself, Khieu Samphan's group which represents the Khmer Rouge, Son Sann's group which represents the KPNLF or those groups which are in the middle and more inclined to the right, and Hun Sen's group which is in power in Phnom Penh. We shall invite them to participate informally, as equals and without any conditions imposed—and without giving priority or special standing to any group.

[Siagian] Will there be a moderator?

[Alatas] No. Let the informal meeting just take place.

[Siagian] Just take place?

[Alatas] Yes, just take place. Indonesia will only welcome them and invite them to commence. If we are asked to moderate, we will surely have to consider that, but in principle, just let them talk. However, this aspect alone is considered insufficient because the Cambodian conflict is not a civil war [3-minute passage indistinct].

Our objective then through this effort is to try and observe how close we can arrive at similar points. If we are successful, then we only have to start thinking of bringing those points or the prospects of the resolution to an international conference in which several other important nations can participate, especially the super-powers which should support the resolution of the conflict through this discussion. This, then, is only a beginning, a first effort.

[Siagian] If you permit me to continue, sir. We have predicted that even though this is to be only an informal meeting, Mr Alatas, you have said that this is just for the purpose of introduction. But the main objective will surely strongly emphasize the power distribution in a future Cambodia. Hun Sen, as you have said, is clearly in control in Phnom Penh. Hun Sen said in an interview with a BANGKOK POST correspondent and to quote him: The result of our revolution for the past nine years will not be done away with just like that at the meeting table. On the other hand, Beijing has also said that the new Cambodia will not be controlled by any one major group. By this we can see that a difficult problem will arise. Can we then come up with a good concept from which we can start and thus end up with good results?

[Alatas] Yes, we cannot deny the fact that a substantial problem will arise. This will be difficult to predict as this is a totally different problem from the others. In fact, the onus of the problem is known by all. And unlike the Afghan problem, the ultimate solution to the Cambodian problem, namely what kind of Cambodia will be established as a result of these negotiations, is already obvious and a consensus has more or less been agreed upon. It is strange but true, but the ultimate solution will not be much different. Where then do the differences lie? In our

modalities to achieve results—in the modalities of how best to solve the main problems which will lead to the achievement of good results.

What are the main problems? First, there is the problem of how to begin the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops. All of them know and accept that this must be discussed. But the various groups have different stands; how can these be resolved? Concerning a quick withdrawal, one will ask what it can expect in return for agreeing to such an action—this is what should be negotiated. Then, again because of priorities, the withdrawal will be hampered.

Second, and something that all have accepted and everyone should be faced with, is the problem of how to let the Cambodian people exercise self-determination democratically and form their own government. This can be done through a general election. All agree but how to go about holding one remains uncertain.

Third, all agree that there should be national reconciliation—all warring factions or groups should come together.

Fourth, all agree to discuss the issue of what type of Cambodia should emerge—that is, a Cambodia which is nonaligned, nonbloc, truly a free, sovereign, and neutral nation. In other words, it will never again become a threat to its neighbors and will not be taken advantage of by any nation. All of this regarding the Cambodia to emerge has been agreed upon and all parties have also agreed that such a nation should be led by Prince Sihanouk.

[TVRI moderator] All of this has been agreed upon?

[Alatas] The results are already more or less known. How to get there [preceding phrase in English] is what needs to be negotiated—and this is truly a most complex problem full of obstacles. [passage omitted]

Comments on Foreign Policy

BK2906084188 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0700 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] Indonesia will mark the 40th anniversary of its active and independent foreign policy on 2 September. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said in Jakarta that Indonesia's active and independent foreign policy emerged earlier than the Nonaligned Movement, namely when Mohamed Hatta addressed the Working Committee of the Central Indonesian National Committee in Yogyakarta on 2 September 1948. To help the Foreign Affairs Department prepare celebrations marking the 40th anniversary, the public is invited to present their views and proposals. The celebrations coincide that a meeting of nonaligned foreign ministers in Cyprus in September, which will among other things decide who will host the next nonaligned summit.

As for the Jakarta informal meeting, namely a meeting of Cambodian warring factions, Alatas said that if the meeting faces obstacles or if Indonesia is invited, it is ready to become a moderator.

Suharto Meets Japanese Defense Official
*BK3006075188 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian
0700 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] President Suharto stresses the importance of peace, national resilience, and stability in providing for people's welfare. Therefore, the president understands Japan's efforts to upgrade its defense capabilities.

Japanese Defense Minister [title as heard] Tsutomu Kawara said this to newsmen after he paid a courtesy call on President Suharto at the Bina Graha presidential office in Jakarta this afternoon. The Japanese defense minister told the president that Japan's plan to upgrade its defense is not aimed at making it a military state, but is meant to safeguard its national stability. He added that Japan will never become a military state because the Japanese people and Constitution do not want such thing to happen. He stressed that Japan's military is purely for self-defense.

Tsutomu Kawara stressed that the upgrade of Japan's Self-Defense Force is in response to the Soviet Union's military buildup. As Japan and the United States are bound by a military pact, Tsutomu Kawara called for understanding from its neighbors.

Trade Delegation Meets PRC Counterparts
*BK2806091288 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0817 GMT 28 Jun 88*

[Text] Beijing, June 28 (ANTARA/OANA)—People's Republic of China's Ministry of Foreign Economic and Trade Relations is willing to enhance mutual beneficial direct trade relations between People's Republic of China and Indonesia through among other things an increase in the purchase of Indonesian commodities.

This was stated by the deputy minister of foreign economic and trade relations of the People's Republic of China, Lu Xuejian, at a meeting here with the trade delegation of KADIN Indonesia (Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry), led by its General Chairman Sukamdani S. Gitosarjono, an ANTARA dispatch from Beijing said on Monday [27 June].

Lu Xuejian said, People's Republic of China's need of Indonesian commodities, among others rubber, palm oil, fertilizer, plywood, spices and other industrial products, should be utilized by the Indonesian entrepreneurs.

He said that direct trade between Indonesia and People's Republic of China has been increasing in the last three years, in particular after the signing of the Memorandum

of Understanding (MOU) between KADIN Indonesia and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) in Singapore early in July 1985.

Although direct trade between the two countries has been increasing rapidly, various obstacles are still existing, however, among others the difficulty in obtaining Indonesian visa for the Chinese businessmen and the problem of examination of goods by SGS (Surveillance Generale Societe) surveyors.

The presence of the chief director of Sucofindo, the Indonesian surveyor firm in Beijing, might be able to overcome some of the difficulties.

Deputy Minister Lu Xuejian further hoped that Indonesia would buy more commodities from China, because according to him, the balance of trade between the two countries has so far been in favour of Indonesia.

The general chairman of KADIN Indonesia, Sukamdani S. Gitosarjono on the other hand said that People's Republic of China should increase its purchases from Indonesia, taking into consideration that in the last three years, the balance of trade between the two countries has been unfavourable for Indonesia.

Based on data from the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics, the value of Indonesian exports to People's Republic of China from 1985 through the first quarter of 1988 stood at U.S. \$667 million, while the value of Indonesian imports from China stood at U.S. \$1,075,000,000 or a deficit for Indonesia of about U.S. \$500 million.

In this connection, Sukamdani hoped that the trade deficit between the two countries should not become a problem. Most important is raising the trade volume for mutual benefit.

If the trade deficit between the two countries becomes a problem, he said, direct trade between the two countries will never be enhanced, but will instead become even an obstacle, he said.

On the examination of goods by SGS surveyors, both sides agreed to meet international regulations and abide by the regulations of the respective countries.

The KADIN Indonesia delegation had previously held a meeting with the CCPIT chairman, Jia Shi, to discuss the possibilities of enhancing direct trade between the two countries.

KADIN Indonesia's delegation to People's Republic of China consists of 33 members and is scheduled to stay in People's Republic of China for three days.

House Passes Bill on Regional Cooperation

BK3006084288 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] The House of Representatives has passed a bill on the amended protocol of amity and cooperation in Southeast Asia. A plenary session of the House of Representatives chaired by Deputy House Speaker Jaellani Naro ratified the bill after holding hearings with parliamentary factions in Jakarta yesterday.

Addressing the session, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said the ratification of the bill means that ASEAN countries can conclude amity treaties with countries outside Southeast Asia after securing prior approval from the six ASEAN countries. He noted that the ratification of the bill will contribute more toward efforts to create a zone of peace, freedom, and prosperity in Southeast Asia and its surroundings.

Laos**Phoumi Vongvichit Returns From GDR Visit**

BK3006095488 Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Vientiane, June 30 (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao party and Government led by Acting-President of the Republic Phoumi Vongvichit, who is also Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned here on June 29 after attending the international conference on nuclear-free zones in Berlin, GDR, from June 20-22.

The delegation was met at the airport by Sali Vongkham-sao, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Economy, Planning and Finance.

Nguyen Xuan and Norbert Knuth, respectively ambassador of the SRV and charge d'affaires a.i. of the GDR to Laos, were also present at the airport.

Trade Union Federation Holds 10th Plenum

BK2906122388 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Jun 88

[Text] The 10th Plenum of the First Congress of the Lao Federation of Trade Unions [LFTU] Central Committee was closed in Vientiane on June 28 after 3 days of sitting. Thirty-nine delegates from various provinces and state institutions attended the meeting and reviewed the LFTU's activities over the past 5 years. It was noted that in 1987 the LFTU took more active and firm steps forward in all spheres. The plenary session observed that the trade union's activities were closely connected with the policy of the party and government. It has been able to rally the Lao working class and working people to take an active part in economic building and management as well as in governmental and social undertakings aimed at

effectively implementing our party's two national strategic tasks and the five duties of Lao trade union. The trade union has also upgraded its role in improving the political, cultural and socioeconomic life of Lao society.

The conference also discussed the LFTU's weak points and shortcomings. For example, no serious and continuous effort has been made in the areas of education and training. Strengthening of organization has not been linked with the task of grass-roots construction. Leading organs of trade unions at all levels have not yet completely shifted from old thinking to new thinking nor have they taken initiatives to implement their roles and duties.

The participants discussed and made suggestions to the draft political report to be submitted to the upcoming 2nd congress of the Lao Federation of Trade Union so as to improve Lao trade unions in the areas of politics, ideology, and organizational structure in conformity with reality. The conference also mapped out new directions to overcome weaknesses and shortcomings and strengthen the organization.

Oudom Khatthi-gna, alternate member of the LPRP CC Politburo, who is in charge of supervising the trade union's activities, also attended the conference. In his address, he highly valued the success of the conference which will closely and effectively link every activity of the LFTU and of the Lao working class and working people with the policy of the party and state. He explained methods to implement all the resolutions of the party and state stressing that the resolution adopted at the conference must be popularized among cadres and workers to ensure that it will be thoroughly implemented so as to achievements to welcome the upcoming of the second LFTU congress.

Activities of Japanese Dietmen's Delegation**Meets With Sisomphon Lovansai**

BK2506111388 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 25 Jun 88

[Text] Vientiane, June 25 (OANA-KPL)—Sisomphon Lovansai, acting president of the People's Supreme Assembly [PSA], received here on June 24 a delegation of Japanese parliament led by its member Yoshio Shakuuchi and member of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party which is in power.

The acting president briefed his guests about the economic development in the country in the past 13 years, particularly in the field of agriculture.

Issues relating to close economic cooperation and mutual assistance between the two countries were discussed at the meeting.

A delegation of the PSA led by member of its standing committee, Leuam Insisiangmai, on the same day met with the Japanese parliamentary delegation to find out ways for mutual assistance, particularly in investment according to the needs and capability of each side.

The Japanese parliamentary delegation consisting of all Japanese political parties arrived here on June 24 for a two-day visit to the Lao PDR. Earlier, the delegation visited Vietnam and Kampuchea to study economic development in the region and to find out measures for a peaceful settlement of Kampuchean issue.

Received by Kaysone Phomvihan

BK2706123988 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT
27 June 1988

[Text] Vientiane, June 27 (KPL)—Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here on June 25 a delegation of Japanese parliament led by its member Yoshio Shakurauchi.

Several issues, particularly matters of economic development in Laos as well as matters concerning peace, regional stability and the establishment of peace in Kampuchea, were discussed at the meeting.

The chairman also elucidated for the benefit Japanese parliamentarians representing various political parties other queries. The Lao chairman of the Council of Ministers expressed his appreciation over the Japanese Government and people's past assistance. He hoped, on the other hand, that the relations and cooperation between the two countries will be further developed in the interests of both peoples.

Yoshio Shakurauchi said that Japanese budget for foreign assistance will be doubled in the next five years and accordingly Japanese grant for Laos will be doubled.

The delegation left here in the afternoon of the same day, ending its two day official visit to the Lao PDR. The visit was made in response to the invitation of the People's Supreme Council.

Sali Vongkhamsao Meets Asian Bank Official
BK3006102388 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT
30 Jun 88

[Text] Vientiane, June 30 (OANA-KPL)—“The visit of the Asian Development Bank [ADB] delegation plays an important role in the further development of existing relations and cooperation between Laos and the ADB,” said Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Committee for Economics, Planning and Finance, on June 29 while receiving a delegation of the ADB led by Sukmono Martokusumo, director of the agricultural department of the ADB.

Speaking on economic development in Laos, Sali Vongkhamsao pointed out that Laos is an underdeveloped country having a backward and natural economy. He spoke about the present economic restructuring which still puts emphasis on production of agriculture and forestry production but gradually changing the subsistent mode of production to one of consumer goods production, adding that the rationale behind this is to improve the living standard of the Lao people.

The Lao vice-chairman appreciated the Asian Development Bank as well as to the Japanese Government for their cooperation and assistance in the development of Lao economy, describing it as a contribution to improve Lao economy.

The delegation arrived here on June 25 and will leave today.

'Friendship' Medal Awarded to Hungarian Envoy

BK3006100688 Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT
30 Jun 88

[Text] Vientiane, June 30 (KPL)—A “Friendship” medal was conferred on June 28 on Dr. Laszlo Rosta, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Hungarian People's Republic [HPR] to Laos, in recognition of his contribution to the strengthening of relations of friendship between Laos and Hungary during his almost 4 year-term of diplomatic mission here.

The medal was presented to Dr. Laszlo Rosta by Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, acting minister for foreign affairs. On behalf of the Lao Government, Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun extolled the efforts and good deeds of the ambassador, describing them as having contributed to the further strengthening of solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He also expressed profound gratitude to the party, government of the HPR for their constant and valuable aid given to Laos.

Having thanked the Lao party and government's favourable assessment of his contribution, the Hungarian ambassador hoped that the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Hungary will be further developed on the basis of the new political concept prevailing in each country.

Briefs:

Soviet Delegation Meeting

Vientiane, June 28 (KPL)—A meeting between the delegations of the Lao Front for National Construction (LFNC) and the Union of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Cooperation With Other Nations was held here yesterday. The Lao delegation was led by Chaleun Yiapaoheu, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, vice president of the

LFNC, and the Soviet delegation by S.K. Boris, deputy-governor of Kharkov City and president of the Kharkov Chapter (SSR of Ukraine) of the Union of the Soviet Society for Friendship and Cultural Cooperation With Other Nations, who arrived here on June 21. The discussion focused on the past activities of the two organizations with a view to developing the cooperation between the two organizations, especially the front's activities and the national economic development. The visit of the Soviet delegation is a contribution to the consolidation of cooperation between the union and the chapters of the Lao-Soviet Friendship Association at grass-roots in Laos. The Soviet delegation is scheduled to return home on June 29. [Text] [BK2806114788 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 28 Jun 88]

Philippines

University Head Prudente Ambushed in Manila

3 Killed, Prudente Injured

HK3006022188 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0200 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Dr Nemesio Prudente, president of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines [PUP], is reported to be in grave condition as a result of an ambush that took place at 0045 this morning near the PUP in Santa Mesa, Manila. PBS [Philippine Broadcasting Service] News learned from Clifford Esguerra, a member of the League of Philippine Students, that Prudente is presently confined at the Lourdes Hospital. Three of Prudente's security men were reported to have died instantly during the incident. This was confirmed in a report received from the Western Police District.

Meanwhile, two others were reported seriously wounded in the ambush, one of them a bystander. Prudente was on board a Hi-Ace van, accompanied by three men and a backup vehicle. The men in the backup vehicle were also injured. Initial investigations revealed that the victims died of wounds sustained from grenade shrapnel. Those killed in the ambush were identified as Manuel Guevara, the driver of the van; Demoteo Salazar; and Alfredo de Guzman. Two others who were injured were identified as Roger Pureza and Nelia Aguilar.

PBS News learned from an official of the Lourdes Hospital that Dr Prudente is indeed receiving treatment there. However, he refused to give other details. We will be giving you more details on this report at our next newscast.

5 Others Injured in Attack

OW3006050988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0452 GMT
30 Jun 88

[Text] Manila, June 30 KYODO—Gunmen shot dead three security men and seriously wounded a university president in an ambush in Manila on Thursday morning, police said. Five other persons were also hurt in the attack.

Police Capt. Rodolfo Rivera told Radio Station DZMM that Dr. Nemesio Prudente, president of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines, and eight security men were in two vehicles which were fired on in Sta. Mesa, central Manila.

He said Prudente and his escorts were on their way to the university at about 8:30 a.m. when the gunmen peppered their Hi-Ace van and Lancer car with automatic rifle fire.

A witness told DZMM he saw at least 4 men with M-16 rifles at the scene minutes before the ambush. Another witness said the gunfire lasted for about 10 minutes and was punctuated by a loud explosion.

Prudente was rushed to a nearby hospital with four of his companions. Another security man and a 14-year-old girl also injured in the attack were taken to another hospital.

"He is in fair condition... He has a good chance of surviving," Dr. Marcelino Reyes, medical director of Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, told reporters. He said Prudente's wounds were in the lower half of his body.

He said three other men who were also wounded were in "stable condition." Only one of Prudente's companions escaped unhurt.

It is the second time in 8 months that Prudente, who had been detained during the previous administration for alleged links with an urban guerrilla group, has been ambushed. A university lawyer was killed in the previous attack on November 11 last year.

Prudente in Stable Condition

HK3006055388 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] Dr Nemesio Prudente, president of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines [PUP], is presently receiving medical treatment at the Lourdes Hospital after he was ambushed this morning. The incident took place at Poreza Street, Sta. Mesa, near PUP. Three persons were confirmed dead, while six others, including one bystander, were wounded. Those killed were identified as Manuel Guevara, driver of the Hi-Ace van carrying Prudente; Demoteo Salazar; and Alfredo de Guzman, all security men of Prudente. Meanwhile, two of the wounded were identified as Roger Pureza and Nelia Aguilar. Aguilar was not a member of Prudente's group and was hit by stray bullets.

In an interview with Dr Marcelino Reyes, the director of Lourdes Hospital, the doctor reported that Prudente suffered wounds in the lower part of his body. He added that the patient was conscious and in stable condition.

[Begin Reyes recording in English] He is in fair condition at the moment. He has multiple wounds in the body but he is now in stable condition. [end recording]

According to Dr Reyes, three other companions of Prudente are also receiving medical treatment in the hospital. He said that they were all out of danger.

Prudente was aboard a Hi-Ace van with a backup vehicle, a red Mitsubishi Lancer, following behind the van when the ambush happened. Witnesses reported that a grenade exploded first before bullets showered the cars.

Meanwhile, our Malacanang correspondent reported that President Cory Aquino is currently holding a meeting with Capital Regional Command [Capcom] chief Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre, Makati Mayor Jejomar Binay, and other cabinet members. Our correspondent Sel Baesa also supplied the names of the other casualties of the ambush. Here is his report.

[Begin recording] The other companions of Prudente who were rushed to Lourdes Hospital were identified as Romeo Francisco, Romeo Villaflor, Romulo Ramin, and Ernest Gabre. A 14-year-old girl known as Nelia Aguilar, of Domingo Santiago, was also brought to the hospital after she was hit by stray bullets.

Meanwhile, investigators of the Western Police District [WPD] reported that the ambush was carried out by a vigilante group known as the Waling-waling group. The group is also suspected of having engineered the first ambush against Prudente in December last year.

As of broadcast time, President Corazon Aquino is still meeting with Makati Mayor Jejomar Binay and Capcom chief Brigadier General Alexander Aguirre in Malacanang Palace.

Prudente and his companions were aboard a Hi-Ace van and a maroon-colored Lancer car and were on their way to the PUP when the ambush occurred. [end recording]

In related developments, WPD chief Alfredo Lim is personally overseeing investigations into the ambush. No motive for the incident has been established, but preliminary investigations at the ambush site indicated that a grenade had exploded, and numerous bullet shells were found.

Reacting to the ambush, Senator Rene Saguisag denounced the incident and criticized police and military officials for lack of action. He said that they should take measures to ensure the safety of all citizens.

Aquino Condemns Ambush
*HK3006055988 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0500 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Excerpt] The president has ordered National Capital Regional Defense Command [NCRDC] chief General Biazon to investigate the Prudente ambush and condemned the attack which resulted in three dead. She stated that a brutal, brazen, and condemnable action by enemies of Prudente has taken place again. Here is the president's statement, read by Press Secretary Teddy Benigno.

[Begin Benigno recording in English] This attempt on the life of Dr Nemesio Prudente is brutal, brazen, and condemnable. I am hereby directing the NCRDC chief, General Rodolfo Biazon, to investigate and come out with a speedy solution of this case. [end recording]
[passage omitted]

Columnist Backs Aquino's Bases Options Stand
*HK2906055988 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 29 Jun 88 pf 1, 8*

[“Analysis” column by Amando Doronila: “Keeping Options Open on Bases Could Be Correct”]

[Text] The most superficial impression one can derive from the current review of the Philippines-U.S. military bases agreement is that it has given the nationalist movement a new focus for resurgence. Thanks to the debate provoked by the bases, issues have now crystallized over two important points: first, over whether the bases have to go after 1991; and secondly, how much compensation should the U.S. pay for the use of the bases for the next three years.

The agreements—including those of the nationalists—are well known by now and there is no need to repeat them in this discussion. The point I want to address is that the review has once again revived the issue of the leadership role of President Aquino in a crucial foreign policy question. The bases question is certainly the most demanding foreign policy test of the Aquino Government since its accession in February 1986. It has implications for shaping the long-term relationship between the Philippines and the U.S., for the Government's political stability and for establishing the leadership role of the President in foreign policy.

The fact that this complex configuration of pressures is now descending on an inexperienced Government during a time of political transition underlines the gravity of the test.

The Marcos regime had an easier time in negotiating the revision of the bases agreement. The regime presided over the politics of command in which there was limited public debate over the issue. It excluded from agenda formation pressure groups like the nationalists and the

Left: the agenda was rigged through a controlled media. Now, because of the more open political system, the expression of issues is more vigorous and relatively unrestricted.

In the current debate, the leadership role of the President in determining the direction of Philippine foreign policy has become as important an issue as those directly connected with the bases—for example, compensation, fate of the bases beyond 1991 and the Senate's anti-nuclear bill.

Pressure is mounting for the President to make an early disclosure of her options on the bases. The pressure is coming from diverse sources—among them, Senate President Jovito Salonga, Vice President Salvador Laurel and Senators Juan Ponce Enrile and Leticia Shahani. They have been joined by the conservative newspaper **ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL** [ASWJ].

While the motives of the Filipino leaders prodding the President to reveal her options do not coincide and in some ways even are antagonistic, they, together with the **WALL STREET JOURNAL**, echo a similar theme—i.e., they argue that Mrs. Aquino has failed to exercise leadership on the bases issue. One of them, Senator Salonga, has argued that unless she discloses her options early enough, she may soon run out of them.

A variant of this theme was expressed by the '**ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL**' editorial of June 24-25 edition, saying that "while Mrs. Aquino decides not to decide," people like the nationalists, the communists and some politicians "are setting the terms of the debate and thus constricting her real options."

The paper added: "The irony of the quagmire over the U.S. military presence in the Philippines is that it is really only an issue for the politicians. It is galling to the left, but the American presence is popular among the average Filipino. Were it put to a vote—the easiest way out for Mrs. Aquino—the people would likely decide to keep the bases.

To call such a vote would take a president more than a weathervane. Back in February 1986, a courageous young widow made up her mind that she was not going to let a petty tyrant rob her of her rightful office. When her people were called upon to make a decision they showed no hesitancy in taking to the streets in support. When they installed Mrs. Aquino in office they were asking not for a weathervane but a leader."

It is not my purpose to question the patriotism of Filipino politicians, the nationalists and the communists when they stated their position on the bases. Each has a perception of national interests. The ASWJ is certainly expressing its own perception of American interests vis-a-vis the bases.

That said, I disagree with the assumption that if the question were submitted to a plebiscite, the Filipino people would likely vote for the retention of the bases. This assumption is speculative and arguable. So it is likely that the ASWJ might be indulging in a delusion based on its bias.

However, the description of Mrs. Aquino as a weather-vane, unfortunately, has some basis. Her reluctance to exercise leadership in the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program legislation supports this assessment.

It is also correct to say that she has allowed the Senate, for example, to take the initiative in defining the agenda of the debate over the bases, but this is not the same as saying that keeping her options open is wrong tactics.

The fault of President Aquino lies in her failure to keep the Senate in line with her position of keeping her options. The loss of initiative probably flows from her failure to understand the notion that the initiation of foreign policy is the responsibility of the Executive and the other notion of the "advise and consent" role of the Senate. Because of this failure, and the resulting vacuum of initiative from the Palace direction of policy over the bases now appears to be in disarray.

But the position of withholding the presidential options is probably correct, in tactical terms. Tactics could be as import as the substance of policy decisions or preference themselves.

The importance of tactics—of when to reveal and when not to reveal options—is underlined by the reality that premature disclosure could (1) compromise Philippine demands for a bigger compensation for the bases, given that economic resources are crucial to economic reconstruction; and (2) place the Government in an uncertain stage of political transition, vulnerable to political destabilization coming from the likes of Mr. Laurel, Senator Enrile and the CIA.

The situation of Mrs. Aquino is not dissimilar to that of a prime minister in a parliamentary democracy pondering over when to call a snap election for the purpose of gaining electoral advantage over policies that are being challenged. The PM sets the most advantageous date for the poll—and this is a perfectly legitimate and reasonable tactic. It is my sense that some of those prodding the President to reveal her cards are thinking of narrow, secular advantages that can be gained from early disclosure.

Columnist on 'Business Approach' to Bases
HK2906072388 Manila **BUSINESS WORLD**
in English 29 Jun 88 p 4

[“The National Scene” column by Leo Alejandro: “The Bases Agreement: A Real Estate Transaction”]

[Text] The most noticeable aspect of the ongoing bases negotiation is that the lofty ideals of sovereignty, the Motherland and the disposition of the patrimony, the

stuff of romantics and nationalists that were once banned as of the essence in the bases agreement, have been discarded in favor of the profit motive and the rudimentaries of dollars and cents. The bases agreement, it is perhaps sad to say, has been lowered to the status of a real estate transaction. The continued presence of the U.S. military in Clark and Subic now hinges on how much aid, rent, compensation—call it what you may—the U.S. Government will pay this country.

The decision by the Philippine Government at this early stage to reduce the bases issue to a commercial exercise is believed by some to be a strategic mistake. By portraying the negotiations in this mundane light, the Philippines has lost some ascendancy in the negotiations. We had the opportunity to take the moral high ground and review the bases in the context of nationhood, the aspirations of a people, the political role of the Philippines in an emerging Pacific World. Instead we have opted to be mere landlords.

The limited perspective with which we are approaching the bases issue has a number of ramifications.

To start, it pretty much renders moot and academic the much publicized position of President Aquino that she is keeping her options open (It has never been clearly articulated what in fact these options were).

That Mrs. Aquino should continue to maintain this stance even when her people are already talking price is not altogether clear. One explanation is that this is another occasion to raise the stakes. The other is that, whatever its content, the statement has helped to keep local politicians at bay.

If the ploy is intended to confuse the Americans, it has also served to confuse the Filipino public. This is relevant since we understand that the renewal of the bases agreement may not be course thru the people.

Secretary Manglapus, in a television interview, made the revelation that the Bases Agreement is an agreement between the Executive branches of the Philippines ratification by the Philippine and U.S. Congress. In short, when Mrs. Aquino, speaking in the singular tense, talks about reserving *her* [preceding word in italics as published] options, she does, in her mind, have the unilateral decision on the matter. If this is the case, the public deserves an explanation of how eventually the President intends to decide.

The Philippines' business approach to the bases has the advantage of removing the emotional content from the negotiations. Sovereignty and the commercialization of the motherland evoke images and passions that the Philippine panel may have preferred to dispense with.

Certainly, the Americans should not object. Secretary George Shultz's congressional testimony of the bases and, in his position, I would do the same. The last thing

the U.S. wants is to tangle with the emotional issue of nationalism. Keeping emotions away will, as I earlier said, also help to keep the price tag down.

The Philippine panel is looking at various ways to set its price. To start, it is arguing that the bases are part of the U.S. global strategy rather than part of a more limited U.S.-Philippine defense treaty. As the former, the Philippines should be entitled to a bigger compensation, say a percentage of the U.S. defense budget, rather than an absolute sum that will be determined out of context.

The Philippines is also studying the opportunity costs of maintaining the bases as opposed to the private commercial use of Clark and Subic, the sums being paid in Spain and Greece for similar arrangements, and the value of the infrastructure in the bases.

Despite all the verbal sparring, the outcome of the bases negotiation is clear. First, the U.S. bases will remain in the Philippine. Second, the U.S. will pay a higher compensation. Any obstacle to the occurrence of either of these two events will be removed, if not earlier, then in the elections of 1992.

I say this because, as indicated by the polls, the majority of Filipinos still favor the bases. However, lest the U.S. become smug, the Filipinos want proper compensation and will, if necessary, go against their traditional inclination if they felt they had not been granted due credit.

Congressman Says PDP-Laban Against Bases
*HK2906014188 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0100 GMT 29 Jun 88*

[Text] The U.S. military bases in the country should be removed. This is the personal opinion of Congressman Victorico Chavez, who says the government should have contingency plans for the people who will be affected by such a move, as well as plans for the land which will be taken over from the Americans. Chavez, who is assistant House majority floor leader, says his party, the PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan—Nation's Strength], is united in its stand that the American bases should go.

Army Seeks Approval of P5.6 Billion Budget
*HK2806035588 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 28 Jun 88 pp 1, 6*

[By M. Ronquillo]

[Text] The Army yesterday formally sought congressional approval for its P5.6-billion budget, the biggest item among the proposed defense expenditures for next year.

Brig. Gen. Mariano Adalem, Army chief, said the money will be used to hire more soldiers and upgrade its military equipment, communications facilities and weapons in its fight against communist rebels.

Senator Ernesto Macea, vice chairman of the committee on finance, said the Senate will scrutinize the items under the P21.3-billion defense budget so funds could be rechanneled to areas which need more appropriations.

Macea said that the Army budget represents the single biggest item in the P21.3 billion defense budget.

The finance committee will hear today the budget proposal of the Air Force at Fernando air base in Lipa City.

Adalem told the hearing that the budget increase would beef up the Army strength from 66,000 to 70,000 men. More arms, communications equipment and vehicles will also be acquired to boost the mobility and fighting force of the Army, he said.

Adalem said the heart of the counterinsurgency program is the building of crack units called Special Operating Teams (sots).

The sots will work in the countryside to break the political support of the Communist Party of the Philippines and the New People's Army, Adalem said.

"The principle is to drain the pond to catch the fish," said "Adalem, referring to the Maoist principle which says that guerrillas are the fish that thrive in a sea of sympathetic masses.

Constabulary Requests Budget Increase for 1989

*HK3006064588 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] In its budget proposal for 1989, submitted before the Senate Committee on National Defense and Security this morning, the Philippine Constabulary is asking for a budget of P3.8 billion, or a 32 percent increase over this year's P2.9 billion.

Speaking before the Senate committee, PC chief General Ramon Montano said the 1989 budget proposal is designed to further improve Constabulary operations. In particular, the PC is seeking P66 million for intelligence operations, or a 90 percent increase over this year's P34 million.

Leftists Plan 4 July Strike for Oil Price Cut

*HK2806051588 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 28 Jun 88*

[Text] Many factors should be taken into consideration as far as the demand for further rollback in oil prices is concerned. This was stressed by Chairman Mario (Laqui) of the Energy Regulatory Board. He stated that the Philippines was presently affected not only by the oil prices set by OPEC countries but also by its own foreign exchange situation.

According to (Laqui), this is important in deciding whether to lower prices of petroleum products.

[Begin (Laqui) recording] We are affected by the OPEC prices as well as by the peso-dollar exchange rate. It is nice that prices of crude oil are plummeting but our currency is not performing well against the dollar. [end recording]

Earlier, President Aquino stated that according to Energy Regulatory Board recommendations, it was still not proper to implement another rollback of gasoline prices. She cited the deficit in the oil price stabilization fund as one reason. She said the government is still trying to replenish the fund.

Meanwhile, the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan [Bayan—New Nationalist Alliance] announced that even if the refusal to lower oil prices were justified, the organization would proceed with its mass protest action in the next few days. According to Bayan, the government's latest move on the oil price issue only serves to prove that the government is on the side of oil companies.

Labor and transport groups headed by the Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU—1 May Movement] have declared that they will go on with their strike on 4 July to protest the government's inaction on their demand for a gasoline price cutback.

Terrorists Plan Manila Base for Olympics

*BK3006093988 Manila PNA in English 0849 GMT
30 Jun 88*

[Text] Manila, June 30 (OANA/PNA)—International terrorist groups were reported planning to use Manila as a staging point to sabotage the Seoul Olympics this September, it was learned from press reports here Thursday.

The EVENING STAR afternoon daily reported that Philippine and Japanese authorities are mapping out plans to thwart the terrorists' plan. A [words indistinct] by the Japanese Government in Tokyo is providing officials of the Philippine Commission on Immigration and Deportation a glimpse of Japanese Red Army (JRA) activities

The [word indistinct] historical and personal files of known JRA members, some of whom have been known to be in Manila. Philippine Immigration Commissioner Meriam Defensor Santiago, scheduled to leave for Tokyo next week, confirmed the presence of about three JRA members in Manila.

She [words indistinct] closely watching their safehouses.

Some immigration officials are already in Tokyo attending the high-level security meeting.

Santiago's presence in Japan would [words indistinct] to be taken to foil the sabotage plot.

She also said that Japanese terrorists have already set in place bases of operation in Manila and have ties with members of the Black September terrorist group of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), according to the STAR.

Ramos Warns Press Against Coup Reports
*HK3006064988 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 30 Jun 88 p 2*

[By staff writer Dionisio Pelayo]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos confirmed yesterday that there are reports on coup plots and other intentions to destabilize the government but said the people's rejection of changes through military means will defeat any attempt.

At the same time, Col. Oscar M. Florendo, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] spokesman, warned newsmen against believing and writing reports about alleged coup plots unless "they come from authorized sources."

Reports on alleged coup plots, Florendo said, usually come from some Marcos loyalists who are paid for the "information" they give to some intelligence agencies.

In an effort to get more money Florendo said, the Marcos loyalists who double as agents for some intelligence agencies cook up all sorts of coup plots.

In a press conference at the Veteran's Memorial Hospital, Ramos said Marcos loyalist forces are now "smaller than they were in July 1986."

In addition, Ramos said, the political support of Marcos loyalists is "dwindling."

Marcos loyalists took over the Manila Hotel on July 6, 1986 in an attempted coup.

Despite reports of coup plots, Ramos said, "we should be more confident and optimistic that the government will carry through."

On the communist rebels, Ramos said the campaign against the 19-year insurgency being waged by the Communist Party of the Philippines and its military arm, the New People's Army, "is progressing."

Ramos told reporters the efforts of the "entire national team, which consists of not only the government but also concerned citizens" are producing positive results.

He admitted, however, that in some areas of the country, particularly the Cagayan Valley, only "holding operations" are being conducted because of "scarce government resources."

Ramos Views Confrontation With Guerrillas
*HK2706035588 Manila Far East Broadcasting
Company in English 2300 GMT 26 Jun 88*

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos said that the military has adopted a new head-on collision approach to fight communist rebels. He said that the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] action program for reconciliation has ended since the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] and its military arm, the New People's Army, declared their intention to take over the government. Speaking before the Integrated Board of the Philippines at the Manila Hilton, Ramos said the change in the priority list of the AFP program from reconciliation to head-on collision with the CPP and the NPA is brought about by the intransigence of the rebels to grab power through violent means, while the government must rely solely on its Armed Forces [words indistinct], saying that it must wage a people's war for democracy and involve the political mobilization of the people.

Wants 'Fast Track' Strategy
*HK2906054188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 29 Jun 88 p 6*

[By staff writer Dionisio Pelayo]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said yesterday the military is now implementing a "fast track" approach against communist rebels and has set a two-to-three-year timetable to minimize if not eliminate the communist armed threat.

The "fast track" strategy, Ramos said, was adopted because "what we fear is not defeat in battle but a protracted war which would drain our resources and blight the hopes of our generation."

"What we need is a quick and decisive success during the next two to three years," Ramos said.

Ramos warned, however, that the adoption of a "fast track" strategy would require "massive" reinforcements in infantry, law enforcement, mobility, field communications and reconnaissance operations.

While the government has achieved significant gains, as shown by the capture of several top ranking communist leaders, Ramos said, "these are by no means a guarantee to final victory."

To implement the "fast track" strategy, Ramos said, the government is now emphasizing "the management and utilization of the reserve forces for deployment against all threats to national security."

Whether in peace or in war, Ramos said, the reserve forces "would be the backbone of the country's defense."

Earlier, defense department officials said some 80,000 reservists would be called to duty this year to man various Citizen's Armed Force Geographic Units (CAFGUs) in the country.

The CAFGUs were organized because of the constitutional prohibition on the organization of para-military units.

The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines], Ramos said, decided to meet armed communist insurgents "head-on" because of their "intransigence to grab state power through violent means."

Shortly after the Aquino government was installed in February 1986, Ramos recalled, the policy of reconciliation with rebels was implemented. But the rebels, instead of taking advantage of the policy, even stepped up their operations to capture power violently, he added.

The rebels refusal to take advantage of the reconciliation policy led the government to adopt the new strategy, Ramos said.

Military, NPA Struggle for Support in Quezon
*HK3006070588 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 30 Jun 88 p 5*

[By staff member Tess Villanueva] txt

[Text] Lucena, Quezon—In this rebel-infested province the military and communist insurgents are racing for the people's hearts and minds.

Long neglected by the Government and endowed with a rugged terrain ideal for guerrilla warfare, Quezon has become a bastion of the insurgency in Southern Tagalog.

But while the New People's Army and other revolutionary groups within the National Democratic Front still hold sway in most of this province's towns, the military is slowly trying to make in-roads not only into Quezon's far-flung barrios but more importantly, into its people's consciousness.

The construction of the 39 km Lopez to Catanuan road is perhaps the best example of the military's attempt not only to match the rebel's armed struggle but also to win the people's support.

The P36 million project, now 58 percent complete, is being undertaken by the 51st Engineering Brigade. It has given the men in uniform an image people in Quezon have yet to get accustomed to.

The road, which would cut the 84 kilometer distance one must now travel from Lopez to Catanuan to 39 kilometers, serves a two-pronged purpose for the military.

Besides making it easier for the residents of the 17 barangays the road traverses to transport their produce, the road also cuts into the bowels of the Bondoc Peninsula, the bastion of communist insurgents in this province.

The project would therefore not only boost the image of the military but enable it as well to reach the far-flung territories of the New People's Army.

Neutralizing the domain of the rebels is however no easy task. Rebels in the area intensified this month their offensives against government troopers. They have mounted daring raids and ambuscades that have left scores of soldiers dead.

For almost a month now too, the rebels have held captive as "prisoners of war" five young military officers, dealing a blow to the morale of troops in the province.

Also considered an NPA victory is the raid it conducted on a Tiaong poultry [as published] owned by San Miguel Corporation last June 2 after the corporation failed to heed demands for revolutionary taxes.

To make its presence felt in known rebel strongholds, the military has however started its own muscle flexing.

Instead of holding post in urban centers or municipal capitals, troops have been moved right into known NPA domains. The 203rd Infantry Batallion, for example, now holds camp at the boundary of Calauag and Guinagnan—a known NPA stronghold.

In a visit to the various camps in the province last week, defense secretary Fidel V. Ramos also brought with him a different kind of reinforcement for frontline troops; new Philippine flags.

Distributing the flags to each of the camps he visited, Ramos pointed out that the flags which hung on the camps' flagpoles—beaten white by the elements—"might lead the enemies of the government into thinking the flags mean surrender.

"The new flags are to remind the people that the government is still here," Ramos told the troopers.

He at the same time urged soldiers to help the government in its campaign to boost the socio-economic conditions of people in the area. Ramos stressed that men in uniform must not only battle insurgents, they must also do their part in nation-building.

While the secretary spoke, however; insurgents in the province went on with their political and military work to debunk the present system.

Which of the two camps will succeed first remains to be seen.

Military Steps Up Efforts To Block Aid to NPA
*HK2506095188 Quezon City Radyo Ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0900 GMT 25 Jun 88*

[Text] The military is intensifying its efforts to stop the flow of foreign aid to the NPA. Speaking at the ceremony marking the turnover of commands of Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base at Camp Aguinaldo yesterday, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief General Renato de Villa said that they were aware of communist attempts to bring in modern arms into the country. However, he admitted that they have not received confirmation that the rebels have successfully obtained such arms.

According to the military, the insurgents were able to acquire \$15 million worth of aid in cash and military hardware from foreign countries last year.

This morning, elements of the Economic Intelligence and Investigations Bureau confiscated a shipment of materials used to manufacture bullets at the customs area in Manila's South Harbour.

Military's New Counterinsurgency Strategy
*HK3006072488 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
in English 30 Jun 88 pp 1, 6*

[By Marites D. Vitug]

[Text] The Armed Forces expects a dramatic reversal of the gains made by the communist-led New People's Army within five years with its new counterinsurgency strategy, Balikwas in place.

The military is pursuing a "war of rapid conclusion" against the Communist Party of the Philippines' [CPP] "protracted people's war." Balikwas, meaning to turn around, rests on two pillars: the expansion of the reserve forces that will be tasked with community defense and the special operations teams (SOTs) aimed at crushing the political infrastructure of the CPP, and ultimately, their armed guerrillas.

Last year, Lt. Col. Victor Corpus, the AFP's [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief of combat operations research, proposed an alternative strategy for the Armed Forces, which he called "war of quick decision." In a 127-page study, he said this strategy can be accomplished in two phases: reorganization, training and reorientation of the military, and the launching of nationwide simultaneous and sustained campaigns against major guerrilla fronts.

Sources say the new counterinsurgency plan is a takeoff from Corpus's proposal.

Corpus was a military officer and instructor at the Philippine Military Academy when he defected to the NPA. He was arrested and detained for 10 years. After his release upon President Aquino's assumption into office in 1986, Corpus rejoined the AFP.

"We don't like to fall in the trap of the CPP—their 'protracted people's war'—because the longer this conflict takes, the more beneficial it will be for them," Col. Lisandro Abadia, AFP operations chief, told the GLOBE.

Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos said in a recent speech that a "protracted war" would "drain us, blight the hopes of at least our generation and render our final victory a phryric one."

Ramos projected a shorter time frame for the AFP to defeat the NPA: "What we need is decisive success, as quickly as within the next two to three years."

The CPP, historically influenced by Mao Zedong thought, believes it can win the revolution through a "protracted struggle" that will entail a massive control of the countryside as prelude to surrounding the cities. Time is a decisive factor for the rebels as they need it to expand and consolidate their base.

In its 20th year of existence, the CPP is estimated to influence one fourth of the country's 43,000 barangays. It counts on 12,000 to 15,000 armed members from among 23,000 to 25,000 regulars.

Next month, the AFP will start recruitment for the expanded reserve force, the planned 80,000-men citizen armed force geographical units or CAFGUs. The military is currently calling on volunteers, 20 years old and above, male and female, specifically those who have undergone military training in school.

Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Renato de Villa explained in an interview with a Manila newspaper that the CAFGU "is anchored on the necessity for their (civilians) services" and on the "concept of volunteerism."

"Of course, they can refuse the military's call," De Villa pointed out. But he expressed optimism that "for every 100 we need out there, there will be 500 who will volunteer."

A foreign military analyst said the AFP needs a "force multiplier" because it is "too small" to handle the insurgency. The Huey helicopters given by the U.S. to the AFP could serve as "force multiplier" because they are used to move the troops around. But the Armed Forces realized that troops are needed to stay for a long period in certain areas.

The vigilantes have become proxies for the military, but have been severely criticized for human rights violations. They are outside the military chain of command; most have not undergone training; and are not subject to the military rules of discipline.

The Western analyst said there will be less need for the vigilantes if the CAFGUs are organized.

Once the CAFGU is in place, the regular forces of the military are expected to be freed from village defense duties. Said Abadia: "Instead of the military doing community defense, we will shift this job to the CAFGU so we could go on an all-out offensive."

The centerpiece of this "all-out offensive," the second key feature of the counter-insurgency strategy, are the SOTs. Each SOT is composed of seven to 10 officers and men who, instead of conducting search-and-destroy operations, immerse themselves in the communities, hold dialogues with the residents, and organize them into pro-government groups.

In the process, they are able to identify suspected members of the underground movement as well as their sympathizers and work on them to reveal other villagers' involvement. No arrests are made. Instead, they are converted back to the government; others undergo rehabilitation.

By the AFP's plan, it would be much easier to militarily defeat the rebels once the NPAs are isolated, with popular support won away from them.

Under the "war of rapid conclusion," the military will initiate the offensives, consciously seeking a "decisive engagement." The military has been criticized as passive in its combat operations. A Western European diplomat, who is a keen observer of the AFP, said the Filipino soldier tends to avoid contact with the NPA. He cited an instance wherein an Army team in Mindanao exchanged a few shots with the guerrillas after which they asked permission to withdraw. Having gotten that permission, the soldiers cheered.

"Even if the SOTs are there, the CAFGUs... if at the end of the day, the soldier on the ground doesn't fight, they won't win," the diplomat said.

Author and Vietnam war specialist Army Col. Harry G. Summers Jr. once wrote that if the soldier leading the attack could not carry the day, then the plans and strategies are worthless. He quoted a saying: "At the end of the most grandiose plans and strategies is a soldier walking point."

Abadia admitted such defects in the military and traced these to the military's rapid expansion in the early 1970s when "any one who knew how to fire a gun was hired." He said the military is rectifying this: "We now have the luxury of time. Training is more thorough."

As a result, Abadia said, the military is initiating more of the offensives against the NPA and is capturing more firearms. he described the insurgency as leveling off "like a plateau" and has even "dipped a little" recently.

But even with statistics that favor the military, a foreign military analyst said these do not show the entire picture. "I see some quality in NPA actions. They're attacking with larger units. I can't feel very good about it."

Some in the AFP consider the 100-man NPA units that assault town halls or military detachments as a "death rattle." To them the NPAs are merely showing that they are strong, seeking to gain the upper hand in the propaganda war.

The foreign observer said the new counterinsurgency plan contains "good ideas." He added, however, all these need resources, which the Philippine government hardly has. "if you have the resources, if the economy turns around, if the AFP continues its offensives, then five years (for achieving a turnaround or balikwas) is not unreasonable," he said.

To effectively implement the new counterinsurgency scheme, the military leadership is accompanying this with a newly instituted performance assessment review. Field commanders are monitored, on four counts: number of engagements initiated; villages won over; firearms captured; and enemies killed.

"If they don't do their job, the bottom line is, get someone who can do it," Abadia said. he refused to give figures on the first casualties of this assessment system, but said some commanders have already been relieved.

Military Insurgency Statistics Challenged *HK2706070788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 27 Jun 88 p 6*

[By staff writer Philip M. Lustre Jr.]

[Text] The Armed Forces' statistics on insurgency, including the daily body counts the military dishes out in its field reports, could hardly provide a coherent perspective on the insurgency situation.

Two Filipino senators and the U.S. Defense Department consider these military statistics, especially the number of insurgents "killed" in alleged firefights between rebel and government forces, an unreliable barometer in sizing up the insurgency issue.

"All guesswork," Sen. Juan Ponce Enrile, a former defense chief for 16 years, says on the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] predilection for numbers. "They understate some and overstate others to show they are on top of the situation."

"The military statistics should be studied first. They should not be taken on their face value," says Sen. Ernesto Macea, chairman of the powerful Senate committee on national defense and security.

Both Macea and Enrile are critical about reports that the AFP is ahead in death ratios for the first few months of this year. They also feel uncomfortable about military projections that the rebel strength would decline by about half in 1992, the year the AFP considers as a "watershed" in insurgency.

Enrile, for instance, is critical on projections on the decreasing rebel forces since they do not include the necessary political and economic bases. For him, the AFP has failed to provide sufficient assumptions in the presentation of hypothetical claims.

Lastest military statistics show that the AFP has lower casualties despite the fact that about 60 percent of encounters between government troopers and New People's Army [NPA] guerrilles have been initiated by the latter.

Reports from Camp Aguinaldo show that the AFP has been ahead in the death ratio since January 1 to March 21 this year, with "significant...reduction in civilian fatalities for February and March, 1988." Of the registered 905 deaths, 412 were communist rebels; 255 were government troopers, while 238 were civilians.

Pentagon does not exactly trust the military statistics. Defense Deputy Assistant Secretary Karl Jackson, in a recent testimony before the House Foreign Affairs sub-committee for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, said that the AFP's statistics were "difficult to interpret."

Said Jackson: "These traditional numerical 'measures' of the insurgency are often the only concrete indicators available and we therefore cite them in our effort to provide a 'sense of insurgency.' The reliability of 'enemy body counts' and the problem of whom to count in the guerrilla order of battle, however, make these statistics inherently risky as an analytical tool for identifying significant trends.

"More importantly, the focus of traditional indicators on the military component of the insurgency diverts attention from the less visible, but more significant insurgent effort to establish a de facto political control in the country. The number can distort or mask the political nature and objectives of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines] and its military arm, the NPA.

"For example, much of the CPP's initial groundwork in rural areas is non-military in nature, consisting of political and organizational activity. It would therefore be a mistake to assume that quiescence in a particular rural area results from a decline in NPA strength or activity. Indeed, the very opposite could be true."

Enrile, Macea, and Jackson have almost identical views on the state of local insurgency: There is little evidence that the party's overall strength at the grassroots has eroded, but village level expansion efforts continue with some success, although they were not enough to turn the insurgency over to the rebels' favor.

It has been widely perceived that the AFP uses statistics mainly for propaganda purposes and not necessarily to present the actual state of insurgency. Indeed, political leaders, observers, and even journalists note that the military always claim higher number of casualties without presenting dead bodies, arguing that the rebels always "carry their dead while retreating."

"They would claim they killed many rebels on the basis of bloodstains the rebels supposedly left, while retreating," a newspaper columnist once complained.

Furthermore, it has been widely perceived too that the AFP under the Aquino administration has inherited the same propensity of the AFP under the Marcos regime to use figures indiscriminately to show they are winning the insurgency war.

In 1984, the AFP had claimed they killed more than 50 rebels in a major military offensive in Tinglayan, Kalinga-Apayao, but a fact-finding mission organized by human rights groups later found out that the only casualty was a single carabao, which was hit by a shrapnel.

Lately, the military claimed they killed several rebels, including their leader, in a major offensive in Remedios Trinidad, Bulacan. But a few days later, the leader appeared before newsmen to dispute the military claim and complain that he had been "killed" anew by government troopers.

Enrile says that when he was the defense chief, he was quite careful in presenting statistics to the public. Often-times, he says, the defense establishment would present mere estimates or ranges and not specific numerical details.

He likens military statistics to "catsup" to show a favorable trend for the military. He says these numbers do not actually present the political aspects of the 19-year insurgency.

A military spokesman earlier claimed that the military statistics speak for themselves and could easily be verified. Contrary to claims, he said, the AFP has instituted its own system to check figures given by military field commanders.

But a newspaper columnist once commented that if the military statistics are to be believed, the AFP could have killed all communist rebels in the country. But it appears this is not the case, he said.

Military Says NPA Losing Visayas Support
*HK2706083188 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
 in English 27 Jun 88 p 6*

[PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY]

[Text] Cebu City—Maj. Gen. Ramon E. Montano, PC-INP chief, said yesterday the peace and order situation in Central Visays was improving, but offensive action against the rebels must be maintained to keep them off balance.

Montano made the statement after a 3-day inspection of Bohol and Cebu to assess the military's counterinsurgency drive there.

Central Visayas is composed of the provinces of Cebu, Bohol, Negros Oriental and Siquijor.

After separate briefings by Brig. Gen. Jesus Hermosa, chief of the Visayas Command (Viscom), and Brig. Gen. Mariano Baccay Jr., PC Recom [Regional Command] 7 chief, Montano said "everything is improving there."

He cited reports that the New People's Army is fast losing support in the countryside with many of the people aligning themselves with the Government.

Because of the eroding support, the PC chief said the NPA is now resorting to attacks and liquidations.

Unfortunately, Montano said, most of their victims were civilians.

Last Thursday, NPA rebels went on a shooting rampage, killing eight people and wounding six others in Balilihan and Batuan towns in Bohol.

"This clearly shows that the NPA are desperate because they are now killing civilians who sympathized with them before," he said.

The PC chief said this violent reaction by the NPA must be condemned by all Filipinos.

Montano said the military's offensive must be maintained to keep them off balance all the time and give them no quarter.

In Negros, Lt. Col. J. de Leon, PC provincial commander, said the military is scoring success after success in the drive against the NPA.

De Leon said that during the first five months of this year, 51 NPA guerillas were killed, including three top commanders.

He said that the military in Negros Oriental has launched a relentless offensive this month.

During his talks with PC troops in Bohol and Cebu, Montano told them to maintain their best fighting form because the people heavily depend on the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] for protection.

"Show them how well you can fight the enemies of the State," Montano said during his talk with members of the Special Action Force (SAF), the PC's elite troop.

*HK2906053388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE
 in English 29 Jun 88 p 3*

[By correspondent Jaime Espina]

[Text] Bacolod City—The New People's Army and the National Democratic Front on Negros island claimed Monday that they have set up "the rudiments of a revolutionary government" in areas of the country they already controlled.

In a press statement dated June 20 but delivered to media offices here only on Monday, the rebel said: "Whether the U.S.-Aquino regime recognizes it or not, the NDF has already achieved a belligerent status."

The statement was signed for the NPA by Celso Magsi-lang and for the NDF-Negros by rebel priest Frank Hernandez.

The NPA and the NDF said they had established their government "mainly in the barrios and in some areas up to the municipal level revolutionary people's councils with full governmental powers, a revolutionary judicial system and penal code, police and military forces, and social services only a constituted government can provide."

The NPA Negros island regional operational command released on Monday three Army soldiers captured by the rebels during an encounter in Sitio Umas, Mabinay, Negros Oriental, on May 4.

Saying capturing government soldiers is not kidnapping or hostage-taking, the NPA claimed "the right and prerogative to take in and detain indefinitely prisoners of war for the duration of the revolutionary civil war" as well as the right "to accuse, try and mete revolutionary justice to those proven to have committed war crimes" as defined by their penal system.

The rebels also claimed that their organs of government "enjoy the warm support of hundreds of thousands" of their "constituents independent of the Aquino government's will" and "despite its efforts to conceal this."

The statement did not say where the revolutionary government units have been installed by the rebels, but earlier the military claimed that the rebels had strongholds in the southwestern area of Negros Occidental and in some municipalities of southern Negros Oriental.

The statement dwelt mostly on the release of the three Army soldiers, who were turned over by the NPA Negros island regional operational command to a party of some 50 representatives of the Church, human rights groups, lawyers and newsmen led by Bacolod Bishop Antonio Fortich in Sitio Bactolon, Barangay Camindangan, Sipalay, some 151 kilometers south of Bacolod.

Released in ceremonies held in a roofless classroom of the Camindangan Elementary School witnessed by hundreds of residents were Pfc [Privates First Class] Godofredo Okit Jr. of Hagna, Bohol, Ernesto Ayson of Sultan Kudarat, and Roger Bendir of Cebu, all of the 57th Infantry Battalion who were captured together with vigilante Marcelo Villaflor of Mabinay, Negros Oriental.

Ka Armando Pueblo, leader of the rebel platoon that turned over the captives and official NDF spokesman for the occasion, said Villaflor could not be released because he had been turned over to the Negros Oriental rebel command for investigation of alleged crimes against the people in the Mabinay area.

The release of the soldiers had been agreed upon during talks held on June 13 between Fortich and Fr. Frank Hernandez in Canduni.

Earlier, the rebels declared their willingness to set the prisoners free to representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Catholic Church and human rights groups in the presence of newsmen.

All groups were represented at the release of the soldiers except the Red Cross because of its failure to get a clearance from the Department of national Defense and from the Armed Forces chief of staff.

Also missing at the ceremonies was Brig. Gen. Honest Isleta, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] civil-military relations chief, who Fortich said had volunteered to be present. Fr. Fernandez also failed to come, but he sent word that he could not come for security reasons.

The three soldiers were given medical and physical checkups by private doctors brought by Fortich and by an NPA media, Ka Dive. They were found healthy and without any signs of injury or torture.

They were each given a certificate of release, signed by Magsilang for the NPA regional command and NPA media. The certificate stated that they had been found innocent of crimes against the people and that their rights as prisoners of war, as enshrined in Protocol 2 of the Geneva Convention, had been respected.

Another document, an agreement on the release of the POWs, was signed by Bishop Fortich, Philippine Alliance of Human Rights Advocates Secretary General Redempto Anda and the attending physicians.

The contents of the documents were explained to the soldiers by a human rights lawyer Romeo Sulaldo, before they were asked to sign.

The three soldiers, interviewed after their release, said they were very happy, but were surprised since they had not been told until the start of the ceremonies that they were to be freed. They said they had presumed that they would be executed in public.

The three were taken by the bishop's party to the Negros island command headquarters in Hinigaran where they were received by a representative of the commanding officer, Col. Rene Cardones. They will rejoin their unit, which has been pulled out early this month and reassigned to Bohol.

7 Communist Suspects Arrested in Quezon City
HK2706063388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 27 Jun 88 p 3

[By Nelson F. Flores]

[Text] Seven members of the pro-Moscow Partido ng Komunista ng Pilipinas [PKP—Communist Party of the Philippines] were arrested in Quezon City late Friday evening, police reported yesterday.

Arrested were Adelaida Dizon, 38, alias Ka [Comrade] Adeling; Marcelo Gonzales, 18, alias ka Bong, his sister Raquel, 18; Nenita Campomanes, 32, alias Ka Nits; Henry Danilo Beliganio, 39, alias Ka Henry; Martin Rodriguez, 43, alias Ka Toti and Ceilio Quintos, alias Ka Celie.

Except for Rodriguez and Quintos the rest of the suspects were arrested at Dizon residence on 696 Road 2, Tandang Sora avenue. Police said the suspects were preparing several bundles of subversive documents when caught.

Maj. Rogelio Rosales, chief of the Intelligence and Special Operations Division (ISOD) of the Quezon City police, said the suspects confessed they are members of the PKP.

Police found their names listed at the order of battle of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Rosales said the Gonzales twins were ~~soldiers~~ of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union while Dizon regularly visits Moscow.

During an interview, Dizon admitted that she was in Moscow last year. She, however, claimed that she was only a tourist and not a representative of the PKP.

Beliganio on the other hand, denied being a member of the PKP saying that he was on a visit when police swooped down on Dizon's residence.

It was also learned that three other members of the PKP identified as Fred Fullarca, Felicisimo Macapagal, PKP secretary general; and a certain Ka Klem were also under the OB [expansion unknown] of the Intelligence Service of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Rosales said the suspects will be charged before the Quezon City fiscal with illegal possession and distribution of subversive documents.

Pat. Bienvenido Cereno. ISOD investigator, said Rodriguez and Quintos were arrested last Friday at around 10:30 p.m. along EDSA [Epifanio de Los Santos Avenue] near the corner of Quezon Blvd.

Cereno said "the arresting policemen were suspicious of their bulging baggages and it turned out that they were carrying illegal documents which includes PKP application forms."

Cereno also said that during interrogation at the ISOD office, Rodriguez and Quintos claimed being nearly recruited members of the PKP which was under the leadership of Felicisimo Macapagal.

The PKP was established in 1930 by Pedro Abad Santos and Crisanto Evangelista. It became inactive when a pro-Peking faction broke away to establish the renewed Communist Party of the Philippines in 1969.

In 1973, PKP was legalized after it endorsed Ferdinand Marcos' declaration of martial law and renounced armed struggle as a means to capturing political power.

Top Female CPP-NPA Leader Arrested in Manila
HK2806114988 Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Text] Another alleged top CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA leader has fallen into the hands of the authorities. GMA News has learned that the female suspect was arrested by Manila police this afternoon and is presently undergoing tactical interrogations by the Philippine Constabulary.

Confiscated from the suspect were some coded messages and maps of government offices and of important facilities. The alleged CPP-NPA leader came from Southern Tagalog and was in Manila to coordinate NPA operations, including the assassination of top officials. The suspect reportedly was with the group of former CPP Secretary General Rafael Baylosis, but eluded the authorities in the raid that resulted in Baylosis' arrest.

13 NPA Members Arrested in Negros Occidental
HK2806085388 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 28 Jun 88

[Excerpts] The military reportedly arrested 13 CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA members in Negros Occidental during an encounter in which a soldier was killed. Rey Rodriguez has the details:

[Begin recording] This situation report is about an encounter in Sitio Pajo, Barangay Pakol, Valladolid, Negros Occidental, that occurred at 0545 last Saturday [25 June]. A soldier, identified as PFC Elmo Acostique, was killed. Wounded was PFC Joel Paras. The NPA suffered one death, identified by the alias Comrade John. It is believed that the CPP-NPA carried away many wounded men. The suspected NPA members who were arrested following the clash were Valentino Teodoro, Romulo Latosa Jr., Mervelito Espanola, Rodolfo Inocencio, Salvador Latosa, Sotero Cortejo, Norma Espanola, Wilfredo Villador, Nolito Espanola, Romulo Latosa Sr., Nicanor Angoon, Ruby Moranto, and Danilo Zamal. Government troops recovered the following at the scene of the clash: one .28 caliber gun, two homemade shotguns, medical kits, and subversive documents. The captured rebels were brought to the 332d PC Company headquarters for a detailed tactical interrogation. [end recording]

Meanwhile, 4 out of 27 suspected rebels who were arrested in Baguio City were formally accused of illegal possession of firearms and subversion. According to City Fiscal Erdolfo Balahadia, the four who face charges are Joseph Ramos, alias Comrade Mario; (Beta Lumpong), finance officer; Leo Medina; David Pastor Jr.; Antonio Barlongco, alias de la Cruz; Vladimir Castillo; and Francisco Marcos. [sentence as heard] [passage omitted]

In Southern Zamboanga, seven MNLF members reportedly have returned to the fold of the law. Rey Rodriguez reports:

[Begin recording] These MNLF members were said to be operating in Lutanga Municipality and other coastal towns of Southern Zamboanga. Recom [Regional Command] 9 identified the surrenderees as Rosan Barang, Habil Sarahabil, Firti Hashim, Akrim Hasam, Sarimar Abtali, Seripol Hasam, and Abubakar Amnia, each of whom surrendered a Garand rifle. They surrendered at 0830 yesterday.

Zamboanga del Sur local officials witnessed the surrender ceremony. The surrenderees requested the repair of the Oluntanga mosque, the installation of a water pump in Lawak, and pump boats which they can use to earn money for a living. [end record .g]

NPA Claims Revolutionary Government Set Up

Muslim Rebels Burn Power Plant in Palawan
HK2806035188 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 28 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Residents of Brooke Point in Palawan face six months without power as Muslim separatist rebels burned the only electric generating plant in the area last Friday.

Belated reports reaching Camp Aguinaldo yesterday said a group of Moro National Liberation Front rebels led by Commander Clay Presnilo and a certain Commander Padang raided the electric power plant of the Palawan Electric Cooperative at Barangay Ipilan, Brooke Point.

The raid is the first serious attack by MNLF reparatist rebels this year.

Reports said a security guard on duty, identified as Canon D. Alili, tried to fend off the attack but was seriously wounded in the chest. He was brought to the Brookes Point Emergency Hospital for treatment.

Government forces belonging to the 264th PC Company tried to go after the rebels but failed to catch up with them as they fled in different directions, the reports said.

However, pursuit operations were still going on as of yesterday.

MNLF separatist rebels have been avoiding confrontation with government forces and very few incidents were reported since President Aquino and MNLF chieftain Nur Misuari forged a ceasefire in September 1986.

However, there have been reports that the separatist rebels have been procuring firearms from abroad and were training new recruits both in mainland Mindanao and nearby islands.

Misuari, however, is still reportedly out of the country.

Thailand

Labor Leaders Suspend Protest Activities
BK3006013588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] Labour congress leaders, who earlier threatened to carry on with protests this week, backed off yesterday by suspending all protest activities to show their respect for His Majesty the King on the eve of the Ratchamangkhalaphisek celebration to mark the King becoming the longest-reigning Thai monarch.

As a result of a joint decision by the Thai Trade Union Congress, the Labour Congress of Thailand [LCT] the National Free Unions Congress and the National Congress of Thai Labour, all the Winner Textile and G.S. Steel strikers who had demonstrated outside Government House for the past two days dispersed yesterday.

However, LCT leader Thanong Pho-an warned that the four congresses would meet to formulate new moves after the Ratchamangkhalaphisek celebration.

"By then, I believe we will be better prepared," he said.

Mr Thanong and leaders of the other three congresses yesterday sought advice from former prime minister M.R. Khukrit Pramot at his Soi Suan Phlu residence.

"We came to consult him and seek his advice because we are concerned that the protests, if continued, may affect the Ratchamangkhalaphisek celebration," said Mr Thanong, adding that the ex-premier suggested that the labourers should refrain from engaging in any activities during the period.

He also suggested that workers give alms to monks as a tribute to the King.

M.R. Khukrit said it was natural that workers would be worried because their state enterprises would be privatised, either partially or fully.

The ex-premier said he believed a privatisation policy would be pursued by the next government if it is again headed by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

He said he felt his heart break every time he heard the Government advertise cheap labour in Thailand.

Daily Assesses Labor Unrest
BK3006013988 Bangkok THE NATION in English 30 Jun 88 pp 1, 2

[“Labour Admits Mistakes”—THE NATION’s headline]

[Excerpt] Bad timing, disorganization, and lack of unity, support and bargaining power were some of the “wrong steps” that thwarted attempts to trigger a general strike, labour leaders admitted yesterday, though they claimed some achievements.

After more than a week of strikes and protests, peace returned to the labour scene yesterday as the exhausted unionists decided to suspend all labour unrest aimed at opposing the government’s privatization policy and labour exploitation.

There were only two small protesting groups left yesterday—laid-off workers of GS Steel and Winner Textile companies.

One error, the labour leaders said, was the timing of the rail strike that paralyzed train service nationwide for more than 24 hours. They said the strike took place too soon and ended too early.

The strike surprised unionists of other state enterprises forcing them to hurriedly instigate support mobs that turned out to be disorganized.

The rail strike was initially designed to lead to general strikes by workers at other state enterprises. But as it turned out, only a few other state enterprises' workers walked off the job.

The strikes failed to give workers ample negotiating power against the government.

The country's four labour bodies that engineered the strikes also overestimated backing they expected from state enterprise workers. The issue of privatization, the central theme of the labour unrest, failed to generate a chain reaction of support.

Metropolitan Waterworkers Authority [MWA] employees, who went on strike on Monday, were the only major group of state enterprise workers to join the rally at Government House on Tuesday to pressure the government to scrap all privatization programmes.

Disunity among unions in MWA resulted in an early end to the strike at the agency. The MWA management, which once sided with its workers against a privatization plan, also withdrew its support due to an agreement with the Federation of Thai Industries.

Ekkachai Ekhankamon, leader of MWA workers, said he "knew from the beginning" that the strike would last no longer than three days.

Labour sources said the four organizations—Labour Congress of Thailand [LCT], Thai Trade Unions Congress, National Congress of Thai Labour and the National Free Unions Congress—thought they had enough time to pressure the government to bow to their demands before next week's celebration of His Majesty [HM] the King as the longest-reigning monarch.

Labour leaders threatened to renew their campaign after the celebrations end on July 5. But observers believe new protests will not be significant.

Leaders of the four labour powers met former premier M.R. Khukrit Pramot yesterday morning to seek his advice. They were advised to suspend all activities until after the royal celebrations.

Thanong Pho-an, LCT president, said they will heed the advice "out of respect for HM the King."

The State Enterprise Relations Group, the umbrella organization of state firm unions, however, vowed yesterday to continue their fight against privatization by petitioning His Majesty the King.

The group warned that it has not dropped a plan to cut power and water supplies to factories, Government House and residences of Cabinet members.

"We still want a clear answer from the government," said Banyat Klansawan, the group's deputy secretary-general.

But the group, he said, will review its strategy.

"It's not easy to incite mobs," he admitted.

But he said the newly-ended labour strife showed that "state enterprise employees are not merely paper tigers. We made some achievements, anyway."

Some unionists believe the rash of labour tension will signal the post-election government to be cautious when it comes to privatization. [passage omitted]

Athit Starts Election Campaign; Hits Prem Aides
BK3006122988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
30 Jun 88 pp 1, 3

[Text] Puang Chon Chao Thai [PCCT] leader Gen Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday accused Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon of putting too much trust in his aides, which he said resulted in his dismissal as army chief in 1986.

Speaking on his turbulent relationship with the Premier for the first time at a party rally at Sanam Luang—which drew a crowd of over 50,000—Gen Athit said he had always been loyal and "loved" Gen Prem, who was then his superior.

Despite this loyalty, he said, Gen Prem's aides had "closed his eyes and ears" and had tried to drive a wedge between them.

The PCCT leader said that on one occasion, while both men were on an inspection tour, he managed to tell the Premier privately that they had "fought on the same battlefield", and now that Gen Prem was in a high position, people were trying to drive them apart.

Gen Athit said he urged the Premier to speak directly to him if he had any questions or doubts, to which he said the Premier had agreed. Gen Athit added that he then felt at ease.

But in 1986, Gen Athit said he was accused of dumping 60 million baht worth of secret army funds so that Buntheng Thongsawat and his faction of Social Action Party MPs would vote against a government bill that forced the dissolution of Parliament.

"Gen Prem never asked me if I was behind such a move," Gen Athit told the crowd.

The PCCT leader said that had Gen Prem asked him and his reply had been unsatisfactory, the Premier could have set up a committee to investigate the allegation.

Instead, Gen Athit said, he was stripped of his position during a visit to Nakhon Si Thammarat.

"On many occasions I have been asked how I tolerate such treatment. I've endured this (treatment) until this day and now I am entering politics," he said.

Ever since his dismissal, Gen Athit implied that he had been harassed by authorities.

"When I was in power (as army chief and supreme commander) no insects or flies bothered me, whether they were civilians or government officials," he said, adding that after he was dismissed the situation changed.

Gen Athit said problems would occur if he was invited to appear on television programmes or make public speeches. He said that on several occasions those who invited him had to cancel the programme.

"I am a person who has done good (work) for the country. I've held high positions. But when I retired, this is how they repay you," the former army chief said.

Gen Athit said he has learned "many lessons" since his dismissal, adding that he has had a chance to be in close contact with the people and knows how they feel and about their problems.

The PCCT leader said those holding "high positions" should "come down and walk on the ground" so they will know how the people live.

Gen Athit said he had been asked why he did not take action—stage a coup—and said that although he was in a position to do so, he is happy he did not.

"By not staging a coup, democracy has developed and the people have enjoyed their rights and freedom," he said.

"I feel sorry for Gen Prem," he said adding sarcastically that Gen Prem never really wanted to be premier. He accused the coalition parties of already agreeing to ask Gen Prem to return.

Gen Athit said he strongly disagreed with this move, adding that the parties should allow those who have sweated through the election campaign to have a chance at being premier.

He said Gen Prem has endured the "torture" of being premier for eight years, but should be allowed to step down.

Gen Athit also accused the Government of not being neutral in the election, saying that since Parliament was dissolved, various ministers have been busy making inspection trips all over the country, Gen Prem included.

"Is this how the Government remains neutral?" he asked.

"We have to thank the Defence Minister (ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Phaniang Kantarat) for remaining neutral," Gen Athit said, referring to his earlier allegation that the military had delayed the resignation of Group Captain Phaisan Siphakdi, who had planned to run under the PCCT banner.

Gen Athit promised that his party would not support the return of Gen Prem as premier even if he is asked to join the coalition, which he said he believed would not happen.

Views Prem 'Animosity'

BK3006015588 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
30 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Former supreme commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek said it was his own fault to have brought his comrade-in-arms, Gen Prem Tinsulanon, back to premiership after the general election in 1983.

"I only have myself to blame," Athit said before a crowd of over 35,000 at the first major campaign rally of Puang Chon Chao Thai Party at Sanam Luang last night.

Athit, the party's leader, was Prem's staunchest supporter before he was sacked as army chief in May 1986.

Athit was once considered a potential successor to Prem but fell out of favour after he became increasingly defiant of the premier.

Athit in 1984 came out to publicly criticize Prem for devaluing the baht and in 1986 was alleged to be responsible for smothering a royal decree to embarrass Prem.

The ex-general said Prem had been kept ignorant about everything by his own proteges.

"We have been denied all truths," Athit said.

Athit, who is running in Loei for the July 24 election, devoted his two-hour speech mostly to the animosity between him and Prem. Athit had earlier promised to expose the events leading to his removal as army chief.

Speaking in heavy rains, Athit said after his retirement, there was a systematic campaign to discredit and shut him up.

He cited a ban on broadcasting his interview on Channel 5 and government restrictions on his public appearances.

He blamed "people around Prem" for having created the rift between him and the premier, whom he described as his comrade-in-arms.

Athit said that at his most critical point, his subordinates urged him to stage a military coup d'etat. "But I never wanted to do it. And I am glad I did not," he said.

He said Prem was made to believe that he was responsible for Prem's House dissolution in 1986 after a royal decree was defeated.

Athit said he was then accused of using the army's secret fund to bribe MPs to oppose the decree.

Athit said Prem never gave him a chance to answer the accusation that seriously marred their relationship.

The former supreme commander set up an army committee to monitor the election that followed a few months later. But Prem saw the move as Athit's attempt to meddle with the election and ordered him sacked as army chief.

Discusses Priority Projects

BK3006014988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
30 Jun 88 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Emerging as the most serious contender against Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon for leadership of the post-election government is General Athit Kamlang-ek, the previous army commander-in-chief.

He said in an interview yesterday that with 244 candidates, his Puang Chon Chao Thai Party will work hard—"each one dedicated and using his own means"—to try and win a majority in the House of Representatives or enough seats to be the main component of a coalition government with himself as prime minister.

"I'm in contact with other political parties with which my party could form an alliance," he said.

Gen Athit has planned a determined campaign to snatch the Northeast, which is entitled to one-third of the seats in the House, from the Chat Thai Party.

This party is currently expected from its winnings in the region and elsewhere to be the party with the largest membership of the House and to form the core of a new coalition under Gen Prem.

An initial impartial survey of Nakhon Ratchasima, political pivot of the Northeast and headquarters of the Second Army, already shows rapid shifting of popularity from the leader of the Chat Thai Party, Maj-Gen Chatchai Chunhawan and his team, to Gen Athit's candidates, in the first constituency of that province.

The old stomping ground from which Gen Athit launched the successful counter-attack against the Young Turks' April 1 [1981] coup attempt, Korat will indicate how the rest of the Northeast may swing on July 24. As far as military support is concerned, Maj-Gen Chatchai at present can count only on the Third Cavalry.

He has to "run scared" to win, especially among the civilian populace, according to political observers in the area.

To compound the Chat Thai Party's problems in the region, Gen Athit intends to make a personal appearance at every constituency where his Puang Chon Chao Thai Party is contesting parties of all pro-Prem parties.

"I will speak up on many things," he said.

He explained that he had registered to run in Loei Province because the people had asked him to become their representative and he had promised to do so. [passage omitted]

He complained about harassment from rival parties and candidates "which has made me firmer in my determination to work for Puang Chon Chao Thai to win".

He said that when he was supreme commander and army commander-in-chief he had kept law and order and stopped demonstrations and riots.

Asked for his views on the present labour situation, he said, "The demands made cannot be considered by a government that has a caretaker status. They should be left for the Government formed after the election."

Asked what he would do if he forms the new government, he said, "One of my priority projects is the closing of the economic gap between the people in the rural areas and those in the urban areas with a more equitable distribution of income."

In spite of claims of economic progress, he said, "there is still poverty among the majority of the people. Producers must get better prices from manufacturers and exporters.

"We must find more job and income opportunities. We must use more labour than machines.

He said he also had policies on education, public health, national security and other fields of national interest.

In foreign policy, he said, "We would promote better relations with those countries with which we trade and develop relations based on national prestige with those countries with which we have common borders."

"We should encourage closer and sincere cooperation with old friends with similar ideals and values as the United States and, because we live in the same continent, with China, despite the ideological difference which is becoming less important because of the greater openness of the Chinese Government."

Regarding the announcement by Vietnam to withdraw 50,000 troops, Gen Athit said, "I don't believe that Vietnam has given up the idea of a federation of Indochina. It has been announcing troop withdrawals every year and it has then re-introduced new troops every year.

Files Suit Against Officials
*BK3006015988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
30 Jun 88 p 2*

[Text] Puang Chon Chao Thai Party leader Gen Athit Kamlang-ek yesterday sued Defense Minister Phaniang Kantarat in the Criminal Court for allegedly delaying the resignation from the military of a party candidate.

Also named in the suit are permanent secretary for defense ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sansoen Wanit and director of personnel Col Wira Kanlasuk.

Gen Athit filed the lawsuit after accusing the three officials of deliberately delaying the resignation letter of Group Captain Phaisan Siphakdi, thus forcing him out of the race for Constituency 7.

According to Gen Athit, Group Captain Phaisan had tendered his resignation on June 16 to contest in the general election.

The letter was approved by his immediate superior and passed on to higher officers for approval, he said.

He said that when the letter reached Air Force commander ACM Woranat Aphichari, it was approved and sent to the Defense Ministry for final approval.

But for some reason, Gen Athit said, the matter was not considered until the candidacy registration period ended on June 24.

The delay forced the group captain out of the contest along with two other candidates who were to run as teammates, he said.

The court accepted the case and scheduled a first hearing for July 17.

Meanwhile, Group Captain Phaisan yesterday denied an earlier allegation by ACM Phaniang that he faces punishment for court convictions. He admitted he has three cases concerning cheque payments in the Military Court.

However, the cases have not yet been tried, thus making him still innocent, he said.

Hanoi's Sincerity on Troop Pullout Questioned
*BK2906115388 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English
1500 GMT 28 Jun 88*

[“Article”: “Vietnamese Partial Troop Withdrawal, Why?”]

[Text] Ten years after the invasion and occupation of Kampuchea, Vietnam has kept on legitimizing its war criminal act. Fortunately, the international community has not believed the Vietnamese traps. Conversely, the international community views the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea as a root cause of the instability in Southeast Asia. And now the Vietnamese will withdraw their troops from Kampuchea. But the Vietnamese have rejected all peace proposals. Although the Vietnamese have turned down every peace offer, the international relations have changed Vietnam's stand slightly.

Recently the Vietnamese Government announced that it will pull out 50,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea by the end of this year, and move Vietnamese troops 30 km from the Thai-Kampuchean border. The remaining 50,000 Vietnamese troops would be placed under the command of Heng Samrin regime, and the total Vietnamese troop pullout from Kampuchea would be completed by 1990. The Vietnamese Government also invited the ASEAN representatives to observe its partial troop withdrawal. The Vietnamese cited that they have staged annual partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea since 1982. This time is the largest Vietnamese partial troop withdrawal. The growing up of the strength of the Heng Samrin regime is the reason for the Vietnamese partial troop pullout from Kampuchea. The Vietnamese claimed that the Heng Samrin Regime can control the situation in Kampuchea. The all-round situation in Kampuchea has been more and more stabilized. But in fact the Heng Samrin regime realized its strength so well. [sentence as heard] It is believed that the Heng Samrin regime could not fight against the Khmer resistance groups more than 2 weeks. Therefore, it is the question of why does Vietnamese withdraw their troops from Kampuchea.

The most important factor for the largest Vietnamese partial troop withdrawal is improvement of the Sino-Soviet relations. New Soviet efforts to woo China have been taking place since July 1986; for example, the Vladivostok speech, including the INF agreement removing SS-20 missiles facing China, and the Soviet military pullout from Afghanistan. Moreover, the Soviet Union just withdrew one motorized division from Mongolia. This [word indistinct] factor for Sino-Soviet detente comes from the demand of domestic economic reforms in China and the Soviet Union. Both have embarked on ambitious efforts to modernize their economies, and the military have come under pressure to continue by cutting back on their share in the allocation of scarce resources. The entire military has a negative growth rate in their budget appropriations as well as huge [words indistinct] cuts. The Soviet Armed Forces

have fared better partly because of military strong influence in policy making. But there are signs [words indistinct] in the future. The scaling down in the Soviet military activities outside of Europe and the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan were the clearest indications. The Vietnamese have watched the development of Sino-Soviet normalization of relations for too long. The Vietnamese realize the negative outcome of Sino-Soviet rapprochement very well, especially the reduction of Soviet assistance to Vietnam, and the diminution of Soviet counterweight to Chinese threat. Combined with the effect of Vietnam's major losses in Kampuchea on domestic economic problem, the Vietnamese made this [word indistinct] move in order to adjust their policy if necessary.

Although the Vietnamese Government announced its partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, it is hard to believe that it is a real troop withdrawal. In the past, the Vietnamese partial troop withdrawals were considered as troop rotations. How do the Vietnamese leave Kampuchea without any guarantee of Vietnam's influence over the Phnom Penh government? It is known that the Heng Samrin Regime is too weak to fight against the Khmer resistance groups. From this assessment, there will probably be the Vietnamese troops in PRK uniform in Kampuchea. However, on the other hand, some optimists view that in spite of the dilemma, Vietnam leaders have made a right choice between maintaining this expansionist policy or neglecting it in order to do their best to reform their country. The secretary general is seemingly determined to a peaceful regional environment despite strong resistance of the old guards. [sentence as heard] They probably realize the fact that the Vietnamese sincere participation in peace talks with the Kampuchean and the Vietnamese total troops' genuine withdrawal from Kampuchea are the key for the settlement of the 9-year long Kampuchean problem.

Concerning the return of Pol Pot and his close associates, the Vietnamese need not worry because the Kampuchean realize the brutality and fierceness of the Khmer Rouge so well. The Kampuchean will certainly not choose the murderers to be their rulers. Upon this issue, we better let the Kampuchean people choose their own destiny by the principle of self-determination. As the Vietnamese Government stated it will appreciate every effort aimed at promoting talks to reach a political solution to the Kampuchean question, the sincere government attendance to the informal talks in Jakarta is vital. So indeed, Vietnam has to show its sincerity towards the resolving of the Kampuchean conflict by promising to enter peace talks with the Kampuchean. But the Vietnamese presence in the peace talks must not be in the way that Vietnam rejects that it is a direct party to the conflict.

Vietnam

Report on Finding of 25 Sets of MIA Remains BK0306080188 Hong Kong AFP in English 0747 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi, June 3 (AFP)—Vietnam has told a U.S. delegation that it has found 25 sets of remains presumed to be those of U.S. servicemen who disappeared during

the Vietnam war, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

Nguyen Can, deputy director of the North America Department of the Foreign Ministry, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE: "The Vietnamese side has informed the American side of the results of recent research on 32 MIAs, of whom the remains of 25 have been found."

Mr. Can declined to say when the remains would be returned to the United States.

The American team, which comprises five experts led by Lieutenant Colonel Paul Mather, the Bangkok representative of the Joint Casualty Resolution Center, left Hanoi Friday after two days of talks. It was the fifth technical meeting on servicemen missing in action (MIAs) since a visit to Vietnam in August by General John Vessey, special envoy of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

According to U.S. statistics, 152 sets of remains have been identified as belonging to Americans out of a total of 1,767 soldiers who are unaccounted for.

Fifty-two sets of remains presumed to be those of MIAs have been sent to the United States since Gen. Vessey's visit. Hanoi has since accelerated research into MIAs in exchange for American aid to help address "humanitarian problems" of Vietnam left by the war.

Ho Chi Minh City Welcomes Returning Troops BK3006105303 , Junoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] On Thursday [30 June] morning, the command of the Vietnamese volunteer army in Kampuchea arrived at Tan Son Nhat Airport in Ho Chi Minh City. The repatriated officers and men were welcomed at the airport by representatives of the city party and people's committees and mass organizations and international organizations.

Immediately after that, the command of the Vietnamese army volunteers held a press conference. Addressing the conference, Lieutenant General Le Kha Phieu, deputy commander of the Vietnamese army volunteers in Kampuchea, said: Under the agreement reached between Vietnam and Kampuchea, one-fourth of the 50,000 Vietnamese army volunteers who are to be repatriated in this year's troop pullout left Kampuchea on Thursday.

Lieutenant General Le Kha Phieu said: On Wednesday, all supporting units, including the command of the Vietnamese army volunteers in Kampuchea had withdrawn 3,000 men by land routes and the command arrived in Ho Chi Minh City on Thursday.

Also on Thursday afternoon, a grand meeting was held in Ho Chi Minh City to welcome the repatriated officers and men.

More on Welcome for Troops

*BK3006125388 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1100 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Text] A Voice of Vietnam radio correspondent who accompanied the command of the Vietnamese volunteer army on the trip home, reports that this morning the Command of the Vietnamese volunteer army arrived at Tan Son Nhat Airport in Ho Chi Minh City at exactly 1000 this morning.

When the three helicopters carrying Comrade Senior General Le Ngoc Hien and the other unit commanders landed at the airport, a grand ceremony was arranged by the city people's committee and VFF committee and the 7th Military Region Command to welcome the returning Vietnamese army volunteers who had fulfilled their international obligation.

Present at the airport were Colonel General Tran Van Quang, deputy minister of national defense; Comrade Vo Tran Chi, secretary of the city party committee; Phan Van Khai, chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee; and a large number of representatives of Ho Chi Minh City as well as representatives of various international organizations. Many foreign newsmen accompanied the command on its trip to Tan Son Nhat Airport.

On behalf of the Command of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army, Colonel General Le Ngoc Hien reported to Deputy Minister Tran Van Quang that it had accomplished its glorious mission in Cambodia. Deputy Minister Tran Van Quang, on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense, warmly welcomed the comrade Vietnamese army volunteers in Cambodia who had outstandingly accomplished their international mission.

Upon its arrival at Tan Son Nhat Airport, the Command of Vietnamese Volunteer Army in Cambodia held a press conference at the VIP room. Lieutenant General Le Kha Phieu, deputy commander of the command of Vietnam volunteer army in Cambodia, stressed the significance of the pullout of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia, especially this seventh troop pullout in which, in only the first few days, nearly one-fourth of the total 50,000 troops had been withdrawn in accordance with an agreement reached between the SRV and the PRK.

Replying to a question raised by foreign correspondents about the timetable for the pullout of Vietnamese army volunteers from Cambodia, the comrade said: Yesterday, 25 [as heard] June, the units that provided support for the headquarters of the command of Vietnamese volunteer army withdrew 3,000 men by land routes and today, the entire command has arrived in Ho Chi Minh City.

Dear friends: This afternoon, at the Thong Nhat conference hall in Ho Chi Minh City, the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, People's Committee, and VFF committee held a grand meeting to welcome the repatriated command staff and other Vietnamese army volunteers in Cambodia who had gloriously accomplished their international obligation. This welcoming meeting was attended by a large number of Ho Chi Minh City people.

Hanoi Views 'Demand' for Talks With Sihanouk

*BK3006063988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
0015 GMT 30 Jun 88*

[Unattributed 'article': "They Intend To Achieve What They Have Failed To Achieve by Means of Force"]

[Text] World public opinion is attentively observing current positive developments in the situation in Southeast Asia. More than ever before, everybody is hoping for a political solution to the Cambodian issue. This can be seen in Vietnam's decision to withdraw its command along with 50,000 volunteer troops from Cambodia and in Indonesia's arrangements for a cocktail party, which is expected to be held in Jakarta on 25 July, among the Cambodian factions and countries concerned. It can also be seen in the move by four nonaligned countries—Zimbabwe, current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement; and Cuba, India, and Indonesia, former chairmen of the movement—to act as cosponsors for a meeting among the Cambodian factions.

On this basis, AFP on 25 June quoted a source with direct link to the settlement of the Cambodian issue as saying that over the past 9 years, the situation in Cambodia has never been so good as it is at present. However, all of a sudden, the so-called CGDK uttered a demand that Vietnam should hold talks with Prince Sihanouk and representatives of the aforesaid organization. This move is aimed at rubbing out the PRK and undermining the dialogue between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk, and the two-stage cocktail party already agreed upon between Vietnam and Indonesia.

On the part of the PRK, at a reception in honor of the visiting delegation of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Parliamentary League on 25 June, Chairman Hun Sen clearly pointed out that a number of countries are continuing to seek all available means to distort the proposed informal meeting among the various Cambodian factions in an attempt to turn it into a dialogue between Vietnam and the tripartite coalition or between Vietnam and Sihanouk. Therefore, said Chairman Hun Sen, until now the PRK still has not received an invitation to attend the cocktail party in Jakarta. Certainly, the demand of the so-called CGDK was merely responded to with a flat and pitiful refusal. Without the PRK's participation, the cocktail party will not take place, declared Chairman Hun Sen.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman also issued a statement resolutely rejecting the nonsensical proposal of the so-called CGDK.

An interesting thing is that public opinion in the West also knew how the demand of the so-called CGDK would be reacted to. A Bangkok-based AFP correspondent on 27 June quoted observers in the Thai capital as saying that the demand of the Cambodian tripartite coalition runs counter to Vietnam's principled stand on the cocktail party in Jakarta on 25 July, which will be divided into two stages—first, a meeting among the Cambodian factions and, later, an enlarged meeting with the participation of Vietnam's representatives.

Finally, it must be said that the demand of the so-called CGDK is a political trick aimed at achieving what they failed to achieve by means of force last year. This is merely a dream, an idle fancy.

Public Opinion on Plan To Withdraw Troops
*BK0306080588 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT
3 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 3—A representative of the Australian foreign ministry on May 31 welcomed Vietnam's decision to withdraw a large part of its troops and the command of its army volunteer force from Kampuchea in 1988 and to move Vietnamese Army volunteers 30 km from the Kampuchean-Thai frontier as a prompt decision and remarkable signs, which contribute to solving the Kampuchean problem. Speaking to Vietnamese Ambassador to Australia Tran Tuan Anh, the Australian diplomat pointed out that last year's troop withdrawal observed by foreign mass media workers and representatives of several countries and the declaration to withdraw more troops this year are of important significance for consolidating and building confidence in the world, and clearing previous doubts.

The bi-weekly "PRACHEACHON", organ of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, said in its latest editorial: "This large-scale pull out of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea, the seventh of its kind since 1982, has demonstrated the good will of the governments of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the search for a political solution to the Kampuchean issue in the interest of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia".

The Indonesian paper "SUARA PEMBARUAN" on May 29 carried an article strongly condemning the crimes committed by the genocidal Pol Pot regime during its nearly four-year tenure in Kampuchea. The genocidal clique, the paper said, will not be let to return to power in Kampuchea. It praised the Vietnamese volunteer army for saving the Kampuchean nation from the danger of extermination and denounced Thailand,

China and the United States for supporting the Polpotists' return to Kampuchea after the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops by 1990.

Further Foreign Views Noted
*BK0206150388 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT
2 Jun 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2—The Bulgarian News Agency BTA in a statement yesterday described the initiative of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on a major withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea this year as the continuation of the peaceful foreign policy of the two countries.

This important political move testifies to the good will and aspiration of Vietnam and the PRK for an equitable solution to the Kampuchea issue by political means, the statement noted. Bulgaria welcomes and supports the decision of the two governments, and hopes that it will open a realistic possibility to implement the national reconciliation policy and restore peace in Kampuchea. According to the Bangkok radio, Thai national defence minister, Phaniang Kantarat on May 31 said there are reasons to believe that Vietnam will implement what it has declared.

The BBC in a commentary on May 31 said that the statements of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea on the withdrawal of half of the remaining Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea would bring about a new driving force for the proposed negotiations on this issue.

In Mexico, the paper EXCELSIOR in a commentary said: The announced withdrawal is a manifestation of Vietnam's desire to end the conflict. This decision will help step up the search for a solution to the Kampuchea issue". [quotation marks as received]

NHAN DAN Editorial on Troop Withdrawal
*BK3006082988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 29 Jun 88*

[NHAN DAN 30 June editorial: "The Just Cause is Shining Brilliantly"]

[Text] The seventh repatriation of Vietnamese Army volunteers and their command, which is to start today, is drawing widespread interest among public opinion in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. Between 1982 and the completion date of this troop pullout, more than three-fourths of the Vietnamese Army volunteers will have been repatriated. The Vietnam volunteer army command will be included in the coming troop pullout plan. From now on, the remaining Vietnamese Army volunteers will be under the command of the PRK Government and the Ministry of National Defense pending the total withdrawal, which is to be carried out at a later date.

The profound feelings of the Cambodian people of all walks of life, members of the Cambodian Armed Forces, and PRK party and state leaders as they see off the homeward bound Vietnamese Army volunteers are eloquent and moving proof of the close relationship between Vietnam and Cambodia, a relationship formed by the flesh and blood of countless fallen heroes of both countries and the hard work of tens of thousands of Cambodians and Vietnamese who fought side by side and made sacrifices while participating in the struggle for the Cambodian people's freedom and revival.

For nearly 10 years now, the Vietnamese Army volunteers have added many glorious pages to the history of the heroic VPA and further upheld its "determined-to-win" banner by promoting the sense of socialist internationalist duty and by further enhancing the lofty traditions of love and righteousness of the Vietnamese people.

Vietnamese Army volunteers endured countless hardships and made many sacrifices while defending remote combat positions in the various mountain areas where they sometimes had to look for rain water trapped in leaves to quench their thirst, had only meager meals, and suffered from lingering malaria. Nevertheless, they all stood ready to engage in the fiercest battles. These scenes will live forever in the hearts of the Cambodian people and will become part of the valuable and long-lasting legacy of the everlasting love and friendship between Vietnam and Cambodia.

The coming seventh withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers is further proof of the fallacy of those slanderous arguments which have lasted for nearly 10 years now about the presence of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. The truth has shone through at last. Vietnam exercised extreme self-restraint and reluctantly took action to defend its national security from a very serious threat and to help save the Cambodian people from a most savage genocide.

Vietnam has constantly held aloft the banner of independence and freedom for its people and always shown respect for the independence and freedom of other peoples in accordance with great President Ho Chi Minh's truth that nothing is more valuable than independence and freedom. This truth has become the guiding political principle for the Vietnamese people and the era. This truth has shone brilliantly and won the hearts of people to such an extent that many political activists in Southeast Asia who, after spending nearly 10 years warning about the threat posed by Vietnam, have now adopted a practical point of view by asserting that Vietnam does not pose any threat to its neighboring countries and should be considered a friend rather than an enemy.

Vietnamese Army volunteers and members of the KPRAF say farewell to one another at a time when the situation is under control and they stand in a winning

position. The Cambodian revolution has every sound condition for firmly maintaining its achievements and for developing its strength in a very challenging new situation. The spirit of self-reliance has served as a driving force for the PRK to remain always active to successfully cope with all circumstances, regardless of whether a political solution may be achieved or not and no matter how soon or how late that political solution may be reached.

It is our belief that the troop withdrawal, which is a goodwill gesture of Vietnam and the PRK, will greatly contribute to the common efforts to seek a political solution to the Cambodian issue. We would like to express our warmest regards to all comrade cadres and soldiers of the Vietnam Volunteer Army who have outstandingly fulfilled their noble internationalist duty and proved themselves worthy of the fraternal Cambodian people's love and respect for them, as well as of the most distinguished awards bestowed on them by our state and the PRK state: the Golden Star Order and the Angkor Order.

It is our firm belief that once they have returned to the beloved fatherland, our comrade cadres and soldiers will do their best to develop their glorious traditions and to fulfill their new work assignments very satisfactorily, thus proving themselves always worthy of their glorious title as soldiers of Uncle Ho.

Official Reveals Troop Losses in Cambodia

BK3006083688 Hong Kong AFP in English 0821 GMT
30 Jun 88

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, June 30 (AFP)—A total of 25,000 Vietnamese soldiers have been killed in Cambodia since Vietnam toppled the Khmer Rouge regime in January 1979, a Vietnamese general said Thursday.

They had lost 30,000 troops against the Khmer Rouge in southwest Vietnam between 1977 to 1979, Major General La Kha Phieu said.

He told reporters at Tan Son Nhut Airport here after returning from Cambodia with 280 other Vietnamese officers that 13,000 Vietnamese "volunteers" had left Cambodia since the beginning of the year.

Maj. Gen. Phieu, deputy commander-in-chief of Vietnam's forces in Cambodia, said that 3,000 soldiers attached to logistics and construction units had returned to Vietnam on Wednesday.

The commander in chief of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia, Lieutenant General Le Ngoc Hiem, Maj. Gen. Phieu and the other officers flew from Phnom Penh Thursday to Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) aboard Soviet-made helicopters and planes.

Vietnam has pledged to remove 50,000 troops from Cambodia by the end of the year and all of its troops by 1990.

Western estimates put the number of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia at 120,000 while Hanoi says it has 90,000-100,000 men there.

Maj. Gen. Phieu said that 15,000 Vietnamese troops had been killed in 1980 and 1981. A total of 10,000 had lost their lives since 1982, he said.

"During the war against (former Khmer Rouge regime leader) Pol Pot we lost 30,000 men from 1977 to 79 in the southwest of Vietnam," he said.

Combat with Khmer Rouge forces has cost a total of 55,000 Vietnamese soldiers, he said, adding that the same number have been wounded.

Observers said it was the first time that a Vietnamese official had revealed the losses suffered by Vietnam in Cambodia.

Maj. Gen. Phieu said that Vietnam last year "lost 500 men and 2,500 have been wounded" in Cambodia.

"You can see that the Khmer reactionaries' forces are not as strong as before," he said.

Editorial Marks KPRP Founding Anniversary
*BK2906161488 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 27 Jun 88*

[NHAN DAN 28 June editorial: "The Glorious Vanguard Unit of the Cambodian Revolution"]

[Text] The KPRP is 37 years old today. The founding of the KPRP constitutes a political event of paramount importance in the history of the Cambodian revolution and a brilliant landmark in the protracted, arduous, yet very glorious struggle of various Cambodian revolutionary and patriotic forces for independence and freedom.

During the past 37 years, the KPRP has led the Cambodian people through various difficulties and ordeals, and has scored repeated glorious victories. The party has organized, integrated, and united various patriotic forces. It has persistently and bravely struggled against and gradually smashed the ruling yoke of the imperialist-colonial forces and the genocidal Pol Pot clique.

The 7 January 1979 historic significant victory has ushered in a new era for the Cambodian nation and people, an era of real independence and freedom in which the Cambodian people can really determine their own destiny. Over the past 9 years and more, starting from the ruins of genocide and faced with repeated natural calamities and the enemy's multifaceted acts of sabotage, the KPRP has taken up very heavy tasks. The party, while striving to strengthen itself, had to overcome

disastrous influences of the Pol Pot clique and undertake the great cause of rebuilding the life of the nation and the people. The party has been and is carrying out its mission outstandingly. With its correct and creative line, the party has led the Cambodian people through various obstacles, attained a marvelous revival, scored great achievements in various domains, thereby making the Cambodian strength and position at present unprecedentedly firm and strong.

The vanguard brigade of the Cambodian working class and laboring people is enjoying an increasingly high prestige in the international arena. The PRK's domestic and foreign policies have received sympathy and wide support from world progressive public opinion. Stemming from the high sense of responsibility toward the nation's destiny and responding to the earnest aspiration of the people throughout the country, the PRK has promulgated the 27 August 1987 policy on national reconciliation and proposed the 8 October 1987 five-point political solution with an aim to overcome obstacles which have been prolonged for 9 years, thereby creating conditions for a quest for a solution to the Cambodian issue. The initial results of the two rounds of talks between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk manifested the correctness and vitality of the national reconciliation policy and the five-point stance of the PRK, thereby ushering in a process of dialogue to resolve the Cambodian issue in accordance with the general trend.

A broad segment of world public opinion has acknowledged the Cambodian people's great achievements after the overthrow of the genocidal regime and the PRK's goodwill in a quest for an appropriate solution to the Cambodian issue.

The seventh withdrawal home of the Vietnamese army volunteers comprising 50,000 troops and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army Command from Cambodia in accordance with the SRV-PRK joint agreement has created wide, great repercussions in various continents, and has been appraised by public opinion as an important contribution of the two countries to accelerating the process of dialogue to achieve an acceptable solution to the Cambodian issue.

On the occasion of this important commemoration, the Vietnamese people sincerely convey to the KPRP and the fraternal Cambodian people, their most profound sentiments and warmest greetings. We are very happy to note various glorious achievements of the Cambodian revolution. These achievements have affirmed the KPRP's correct policies and its close relationship with the Cambodian people. The achievements have also manifested the relations of friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the two fraternal parties and peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia. We would like to express our profound gratitude to the Cambodian party, government, and people for their valuable assistance and support for the Vietnamese

revolutionary cause. We firmly believe that the Cambodian people's revolutionary cause will develop further and the Cambodian nation's prospect will be increasingly brilliant.

Article Views Cooperation with CEMA
BK2906091388 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT
29 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA 29 June—"That Vietnam became the tenth full member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) in 1978 marked an important development in its scientific and technical cooperation with foreign countries."

This is written by Prof. Dang Huu, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, in an exclusive article for NHAN DAN yesterday in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the country's CEMA membership.

The article said: Proceeding from its general objective of helping to upgrade the level of industrialization of less developed member countries, the council has given priority to helping Vietnam in its scientific and technological development. At the 120th session of the CEMA Executive Committee in 1987, the council adopted a special resolution aimed at helping Vietnam to apply technical advances to its production and take part in the council's comprehensive programme of scientific and technical progress set for the period up to the year 2000. Also in 1987, the council, at its 43rd special meeting, issued another resolution on an overall programme of cooperation between the European member countries and Vietnam. The program is intended to help Vietnam resolve its vital economic questions.

In January 1981, Vietnam and other member countries signed a joint agreement on their multilateral cooperation aimed at accelerating Vietnam's scientific and technical development up to 1990, particularly the development of foodgrain production, stock-breeding, medicinal herbs, tropical medicine, etc. In December 1981, Vietnam signed an inter-governmental agreement on the development and utilization of micro-processing technique in the national economy of the member countries. In July 1983, it was a signatory to an agreement on joint research of corrosion and tropicalization.

In the 1981-85 period, Vietnam received 17.5 million roubles as non-refundable aid and 8.2 million roubles as low-interest loans from other member countries for the implementation of economic cooperation projects and for scientific-technical development. During the same period, Vietnam sent about 5,000 scientific and technical workers to other member countries for further studies, and admitted some 1,500 specialists from those countries for joint research and mutual assistance. In 1986-90, the council grants Vietnam nearly 20 million roubles for conducting cooperation projects.

At present, about 90 Vietnamese scientific institutions and production units are implementing 82 projects provided for by the comprehensive programme of scientific and technical progress of the member countries. This will help Vietnam to successfully carry out the three major economic programmes of increasing the production of food and goods for home consumption and for exports as laid down by the Sixth CPV Congress.

Nguyen Huu Tho, Delegation Return From Berlin
BK2806032988 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT
27 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA 27 June—The Vietnamese party and state delegation to the international meeting on the establishment of nuclear-free zones held in Berlin on 20-22 June returned here on 26 June.

The delegation, led by Vice-President of the State Council Nguyen Huu Tho, was met on its return by Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member of the CPV Central Committee and president of the State Council; Vo Van Kiet, Politburo member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other senior officials.

The charge d'affaires ad interim of the German Democratic Republic, Horst Jany, was also present.

Economic, Training Agreement Signed With GDR
BK3006090888 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT
30 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30—An agreement on G.D.R.'s aid of 2 million marks to Vietnam in 1988 was signed in Berlin yesterday by the president of the G.D.R. Solidarity Committee, Kurt Seibt, and Vietnamese Ambassador to G.D.R. Ta Huu Canh.

The signing was witnessed by, on the G.D.R. side, representatives of the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Higher and Technical Education and other offices, and, on the Vietnamese side, Le Danh, deputy head of the State Commission for Science and Technology, and staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy in Berlin.

Under the agreement, the G.D.R. will help Vietnam in personnel training, social and medical development. The G.D.R. will also provide the latter with consumer goods and medicines.

A notable part of this year's aid is for promoting the production efficiency of the Vietnam-G.D.R. economic cooperation projects.

Daily Welcomes Results of Moscow Summit
BK0306090788 Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT
3 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 3—The party daily NHAN DAN today acclaims the results of the recent Soviet-U.S. summit in Moscow as an important contribution to global peace and security.

In a frontpaged commentary, NHAN DAN says:

"The outcome of the Moscow Soviet-U.S. summit has gone beyond what has been signed or agreed upon. The important significance of the event is the continuation of the process of the political talks begun at the Geneva summit two years and a half ago between the two world powers and the process of disarmament during which many positive things have been recorded. [no closing quotation mark as received]

NHAN DAN continues: "The further understanding between the Soviet Union and the United States, though serious differences remain, and their desire to accelerate dialogue and detente, and broaden bilateral cooperation have been helping to clear up the cold war atmosphere and improve the world situation".

"The Vietnamese people" NHAN DAN says, "welcome the outcome of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Moscow and highly appreciate the tireless, realistic and dynamic efforts made by the Soviet Union which have made these results possible. The new summit has shed more light on the Soviet Union's consistent policy of peace as well as the great strength of nations in the resolute struggle for global peace and security".

"The Moscow summit", the paper notes, "has also shown that the path toward disarmament is not a smooth one. The signing of a Soviet-U.S. treaty on halving the strategic nuclear force did not take place in Moscow as expected by world public and anticipated in the agreement reached in Washington. No concrete agreements have been reached on such urgent problems as the ban on chemical and other mass destruction weapons, the reduction of the conventional armed forces, etc, although they are ripe for a solution. Meanwhile, the question of human rights has been raised unconstructively by the U.S. side, the arms build-up including nuclear weapons continues in the United States and the West, and proxy wars in one form or another are being stepped up in one place or another. All this shows that there remain certain forces who want to hinder the process of disarmament and do not want dialogue and detente".

"Together with the Soviet Union and peace forces throughout the world, the Vietnamese people will strive their best for international peace and security. All nations on this planet share the common resolve to fight for the goals of our time, namely peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"Associating peace with independence and development, the people of all lands are resolved to strongly promote the process of detente toward new successes, to make disarmament a reality in many fields, to further repel the danger of a nuclear war and to establish new relationships among nations on the basis of peaceful coexistence.

"The seventh partial withdrawal of Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea which has been announced is a new, important contribution of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos to the common cause of peace in the world," NHAN DAN concludes.

UN Chief Receives New Representative
BK0206151388 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT
2 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 2—UN Secretary General Javier Peres de Cuellar has welcomed the decision of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean Governments to withdraw another 50,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea as a positive step.

The occasion was the reception by De Cuellar of the newly appointed Vietnamese ambassador to the United Nations Trinh Xuan Lang who presented his credentials to him on May 31.

Trinh Xuan Lang, who is head of the Vietnamese permanent mission to the United Nations, highlighted the important role of the United Nations and the secretary general in preserving peace and promoting the development of nations.

The same day, the United Nations circulated the May 26 communique of the Defence Ministry and the May 26 statement of the Foreign Ministry of Vietnam relating to the withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea in the latter half of 1988 as official documents of the United Nations.

VNA Reports Congratulations to Do Muoi
BK2906162188 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT
29 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 29—The newly elected chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi, has received messages of congratulations from his counterparts in Poland, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Romania and China.

The messages were from Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers; Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR; Karoly Grosz, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; Dumaagijn Sodnom, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers; Lubomir Strougal, prime

minister of Czechoslovakia; Adil Carcani, chairman of the Albanian Council of Ministers; and Constantin Dascalescu, chairman of the Romanian Council of Ministers.

They stressed their deep conviction that the traditional friendship and all-round cooperation between their countries and Vietnam would further consolidate and develop in the interests of each country and for peace and socialism.

The message from China was signed by Premier Li Peng.

More Messages Reported

BK3006090588 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT
30 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 30—The newly elected Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Do Muoi, has received messages of congratulations from his counterparts in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Ethiopia, Algeria, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the Sarhawi Arab Democratic Republic, and Thailand.

The messages came from Yi Kun-mo, Premier of the DPRK; Rajiv Gandhi, Indian Prime Minister; Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, Ethiopian Prime Minister; Abdelhamid Brahimi, Prime Minister of Algeria; Yasir 'Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee; Mohamed Lamine Ahmed, Sarhawi Prime Minister; and Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

These messages expressed the conviction that under Chairman Do Muoi's leadership, the friendship and cooperation between their countries and Vietnam would be further strengthened for their mutual benefits.

AFP Interviews Minister Doan Tuy Thanh
BK0206121488 Hong Kong AFP in English 1208 GMT
2 Jun 88

[By Gilles Campion]

[Text] Hanoi, June 2 (AFP)—Vietnam is using inflation to fight famine, Minister for External Economic Relations Doan Duy Thanh indicated here.

In an exclusive interview recently with AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr Thanh, 59, said that the issue of new bills of 1,000, 2,000 and 5,000 dong (368 dong to one U.S. dollar at the official rate) in March had been ordered by the Politburo of the Communist Party to cope with "an urgent situation."

"If we cannot raise our income, sometimes we have to resort to inflation," he said. "We knew that this decision would have bad effects, but we do not have enough money to pay the workers and buy rice for the peasants."

After the new notes were issued, the black market dollar rate shot past 1,000 dong in December to reach its current 3,000-dong level.

The price of gold, another tried and tested share, recently hit new highs, touching off an inevitable price rise on the free market.

"There are people suffering from serious famine in the North, especially in Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Provinces," the minister said. "And the main problem is transporting rice from the south to the north."

Seven million people, according to official figures, have been short of basic foodstuffs since February, three million of them in a state of "quasi-famine".

The June harvest in the North, although mediocre compared to forecasts, should give authorities a brief respite, but Western experts say the shortage may reappear in September if international aid does not arrive on time.

"Measures have already been taken for the September to December period, up to the second harvest," Mr Thanh said. "We are going to redirect rice from the south towards the north and import rice from abroad."

"We have asked our brother (socialist) countries to sell us some paddy on credit and we have already bought some from Indonesia."

The minister noted that all the country's foreign exchange reserves were mobilized to this end, to the detriment of industrial development.

"We have also obtained credit from abroad, repayable in oil and agricultural products, and we have received proposals from Australia, Singapore, Japan and Indonesia," he said, without giving further details.

Observers said this could only be private credit, as non-socialist governments had pledged not to assist Vietnam until its troops are withdrawn from Cambodia.

Radio Reports on Food Problems 30 May-1 June

BK0306021188 [Editorial report] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese continues to report on current food problems in various localities.

In its 0500 GMT cast on 30 May, the radio carries a 1-minute report on winter-spring grain procurement in Phu Khanh Province, saying: "Although the harvest was good, grain procurement has been beset by difficulties because of price fluctuations. Since the beginning of the crop season, the local grain service has sent 3,200 metric tons of nitrate fertilizer and 500 metric tons of cement to the grass-roots units to barter for grain, but it has still been unable to obtain grain at the exchange rates fixed by the province."

In its 1100 GMT cast on the same day, the radio features another 1-minute report on food problems, this time in Ha Nam Ninh Province. The report says: "As of late May, up to 15 percent of the population in Ha Nam Ninh Province faced difficulties in the lean preharvest period. Confronted with the most difficulties were Hoang Long, Kim Bang, Gia Vien, and Tam Diep Districts. Ha Nam Ninh has launched a provincewide movement for mutual assistance and grain lending. The local people and various collectives have lent more than 12,000 metric tons of paddy to the needy. The provincial grain corporation has concentrated its means of transportation on quickly transporting the grain allocated by the central government and collected from the Mekong River Delta to Ha Nam Ninh to provide timely relief to those localities that urgently need grain."

In its 2300 GMT cast on 31 May, the radio announces in a under-minute report: "To resolve the difficulties regarding grain supply, various localities in Quang Ninh Province have urged the people to help one another and have applied a number of measures aimed at promptly solving grain problems. The province has urgently shipped more than 100 metric tons of grain to various districts and cities for prompt distribution to families hit by the food shortage."

In one of its daily VPA programs broadcast at 1400 GMT on 1 June, the radio carries a 1-minute report on food shortages in Quang Ninh Province. The report says: "In the current economic situation, the Quang Ninh Provincial Military Command has motivated cadres and combatants to actively engage in food production by growing more grain and food crops. At the same time, cadres and combatants serving in the rear have saved 2 kg of rice each to aid the needy families. On this occasion, various units under the command have made use of the food production fund to aid its cadres by providing each with an additional sum of money equivalent to 1 month of salary or with 20-30 kg of rice."

Editorial Urges Increased Price Controls

*BK2506151188 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 19 Jun 88*

[NHAN DAN 20 June editorial: "Increase Price Control"]

[Text] Pricing is one of the many important policies of our party and state for it is connected with the interests of producers and consumers as well as with the state's capital accumulation. In recent years, the price situation has developed in a very complex fashion with prices increasing spontaneously. Whereas, the state has failed to maintain the initiative in regulating market prices, recently, prices on the free market shot up spontaneously, with a negative impact on production, distribution, circulation, and the laboring people's lives. There are many profound reasons, which stem from imbalances in the economy, for this situation. A direct, very

important reason is that we have slackened enforcement of law and discipline in price control. State-directed prices have not been strictly observed within the very state-run economic units.

To contribute to reestablishing order in the area of prices, the Council of Ministers has just issued Decision No 90-HDBT promulgating a list of products whose prices are fixed by the state. The decision unequivocally defines the two price-fixing echelons—namely, the state and production and business establishments. The state's price-fixing decisions will rest with the Council of Ministers at the central level and with provincial people's committees at the local level.

The Council of Ministers will fix the selling prices for essential materials and for some other essential commodities while the provincial, city, or special zone people's committees will fix the buying prices for farm products outside contracts and the selling prices for various important materials and commodities produced by localities concerned in accordance with the state principles on pricing. Production and circulation establishments are authorized to fix or reach agreements on prices for those products beyond the list of products whose prices are fixed by the state.

In order to implement the two price-fixing echelons during the transitional period of 1-2 years, the state needs a preparatory step before it can issue legal documents on the construction of prices and guidance for price control on a large scale. While these documents are not available and particularly while the socioeconomic situation has not yet been stabilized, interministries, ministries, and general departments in charge of production and circulation must decide on standard prices, skeleton prices, limited prices, and price ceilings for a number of important products in circulation on a national scale or in a large area. Once the price situation becomes relatively stabilized, these products will have their prices fixed and listed by the Council of Ministers and/or decided by the establishments concerned.

The Council of Ministers' recent list of products whose prices are fixed by the state shows that compared to the current system of dividing duties for price control, the specific price-fixing right of the government, especially the central government, has been considerably limited to create conditions for grass-roots economic establishments to shift to socialist business accounting and to uphold the responsibility of provincial, city, or special zone people's committees in the areas of purchase and retail prices. But given the current situation where price control is slackened, the need is to tighten control in order to ensure the state's unified and concentrated control and to reestablish order and discipline in price fixing and the enforcement of state-directed prices. This is not a return to the system of bureaucratic administration based on state subsidies but rather a gradual, steady transition to a new system of price control in keeping with the socioeconomic situation in our country.

What is of great significance for reestablishing order and discipline in the area of prices is that we must make grass-roots economic units voluntarily observe state discipline concerning prices. Meanwhile, ministries and provincial, city, and special zone people's committees must exercise close control over wholesale prices of various enterprises and corporations, over purchase prices for exports, and over selling prices for imports, and must resort to both economic and administrative

measures, including tax penalty measures, to impose economic sanctions or denounce violators before a court of law if competitive buying and selling and other attempts to raise the prices at will and disrupt the market are to be put to an end.

All units and individuals found violating the state discipline on prices will be dealt with according to law.

Papua New Guinea

Finance Minister Resigns; Criticizes Premier
BK3006055588 Melbourne Overseas Service in English
0500 GMT 30 Jun 88

[Text] A key minister in the Papua New Guinea Government has resigned accusing the prime minister, Mr Wingti, of having a lust for power. The finance minister, Mr Galeva Kwarara, announced his resignation in a statement to Parliament in which he claimed Mr Wingti was leading Papua New Guinea down the path to disaster.

Mr Kwarara claims that the prime minister has hijacked the nation's resources by allocating all the major economic portfolios to fellow highlanders.

Radio Australia's Port Moresby correspondent, Sean Dorney, says the resignation of the finance minister throws Mr Wingti's continued leadership into great grave doubt.

It comes just 4 days before an opposition-sponsored vote of no confidence in Mr Wingti.

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